1141.c.20.

A Remarkable Dialogue,

Which lately happened in the Gardens of *Luxembourg* at *Paris*, between

An Old Impartial *Engliſh* WHIG,

AND

A NONJUROR of the Church of *England*,

CONCERNING

The Young CHEVALIER,

And ſeveral other AFFAIRS, regarding GREAT-BRITAIN, *&c.*

WITH

Some Curious Particulars of that GENTLEMAN; his Behaviour, Sufferings, and extraordinary Eſcapes, to the Time of his Arrival at the Court of *France*.

LIKEWISE

A Short APPENDIX concerning the PRELIMINARY ARTICLES; and ſome Obſervations upon them, no Way unworthy of Conſideration.

To which is added,

The CONTRAST.

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

By a *PRUSSIAN* OFFICER.

" *E'er I begin, I muſt premiſe,*
" *Our Miniſters are, Good and Wiſe;*
" *So tho' malicious Tongues apply,*
" *Pray what care They? Or what care I?*

GAY'S *Fables.*

Evil to him that Evil thinks.

EDINBURGH: Printed in the Year 1749-50.
Sold in *London*, *Dublin*, *Paris* and *Holland*.

A Remarkable

DIALOUGE,

Between an Old Impartial *Engliſh* WHIG,

AND

A NONJUROR of the Church of *England*, &c.

Whig. SIR, your Servant! I hope you are well To-day; I thought you would be here this pleaſant Morning, at your uſual Amuſements.

Nonjuror I am your's, Sir! You know we poor *Exiles* have little elſe to do but ſaunter about, read News, and ſee what is like to become of our *unfortunate diſtreſſed Country*: But, pray, where have you been this Morning? You ſeem to have walk'd a good deal.

Whig. Why, Sir, to tell you the Truth, I have been almoſt two Hours in the Gardens of the *Tuille-*

ries, endeavouring to keep pace with your young Gentleman the *Chevalier*, as well as Thouſands more who are following him; but never in my Life did I behold ſuch another Walker: In ſhort, he flies inſenſibly, without taking the leaſt pains; and, o'my Conſcience, to ſee the whole Company ſweat, the Ladies with their large Hoops, and long Robes, ſtriving to have as many full Sights of him as they can, and ſpeaking of him in ſuch Raptures, with their different comical Geſtures, make it quite entertaining.

Nonj. It's certain, Sir, among all his Misfortunes, he has the good Luckto be very well approv'd by moſt People that ſee him.

Whig. Sir, I ſcorn to offer the leaſt Injuſtice to any Man; for tho' I am by Principles a *Whig*, I would not have you take me to be one of your *modern Timeſervers*, or *Penſioners*; and, to ſpeak the Truth, he is a very genteel agreeable Perſon; and, by all outward Appearance (for I never converſed with him) he ſeems to be a Man of Senſe; ſo that, for my Part, I heartily pity his being born, and brought up, in ſuch Sentiments, as render him liable to ſo many Misfortunes and Diſappointments.

Nonj. Sir, you are always very obliging; and your Notions in general, ſo juſt and unprejudiced, that if all the People of *England* had been ſo, Affairs had never come to the Extremities that have happened.

Whig. Well, Sir, to wave all Compliments, I muſt tell you, that I have a ſort of Deſign upon you To-day; not to quarrel, I aſſure you; but if you have a few Hours to ſpare, and will dine with me,

I ſhall

I ſhall take it as a Favour, for I like your Converſation very much, and want to be a little informed in ſome Things, if you think proper, with regard to that young Gentleman's late extraordinary Undertaking.

Nonj. Sir, I am entirely at your Service, upon that, or any other Occaſion; and glad, that I am quite diſengaged.

Whig. Then, pray, Sir, what is it that could poſibly induce that Gentleman, without Men, or a Sufficiency of any Thing neceſſary, to make ſuch an Attempt as he did, upon *Great-Britain*, when he landed in *Scotland?*

Nonj. Really, Sir, I imagine he heard ſome *particular Reaſons*, which are not yet publickly known: Next to which I believe he had a *ſtrong Inclination* to ſee and try ſomething of the *Diſpoſitions* of the People, thereby to convince the World what he might be capable of, with proper Aſſiſtance; but, above all, I have ſome reaſon to think he might ground tolerable Hopes upon the general Calamities and Neceſſities of the Times.

Whig. The general Calamities and Neceſſities of the Times! I don't underſtand your Meaning in that, Sir. Pray, explain it a little; and I beg you will be as free and plain with me as poſſible; for without that I can never be the better for your Information.

Nonj. Certainly, Sir, you know already as well, or better than I can tell you, that all *Europe* are throughly acquainted with the preſent Condition and Circumſtances of *Great-Britain*; they know, that you are over Head and Ears in Debt; that you have unneceſſarily, and againſt the Intereſt of your Country,

Country, plunged yourſelves into a dangerous and moſt expenſive *Land War*, which, with the unaccountable *Subſidies* you pay, and allow to Foreign Princes and States, muſt increaſe thoſe Debts to ſuch a Degree, as no future Expedients can remedy. It is alſo notorious, that your Taxes and Exciſes already are ſuch, that the People ſink every Day more and more under the Weight of them; that your National Credit begins to ſtagnate in all its Sources; and thoſe rotten Props, the Funds, which have been hitherto your only Support, ſo viſibly decline and give way, that all the Art of Man in your preſent Situation cannot repair the Breach; ſo that tho' you evidently ſee the Evil approach ſo faſt, and perceive that the whole Fabrick muſt ſuddenly fall to the Ground, you can neither prevent it, or well eſcape being buried in the Ruins.

Whig. But, pray, Sir, what is all this to the Purpoſe of your young Gentleman's Hopes?

Nonj. Nay, Sir, I now think you ask me an unneceſſary Queſtion, for any Man of your Senſe and Knowledge of *England* may eaſily draw the Concluſion from this true State of the Caſe, without further Explanation.

Whig. O! Sir, I beg Pardon: What then, I find you think, that the Nation, being in a fair Way to Ruin, may be willing to embrace any thing that may afford them the leaſt Proſpect of Relief. Is that it, Sir?

Nonj. Why, truly, Sir, I have obſerved in Hiſtory, as well as in my own Time, that whenever the People of *England* have thought themſelves oppreſſed, they have been as fond of a Change, or trying

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ing Experiments, as any Nation in the World; and that they as little conſider from whom or which way their Relief comes, provided it anſwers their preſent Purpoſe, or ſuits their capricious Fancies for the Time. And as the young Gentleman is throughly acquainted with the Hiſtory of *England*, particular the melancholy Part of it in the *Stuart* Family; that he knows what ſtrange unexpected Revolutions have happened from mere Triffles, and all the World allows, that what has been may be, it is not to be admired at, if a Perſon of his Years and Spirit ſhould now and then be apt to build a little upon what you ſay.

Whig. I muſt own, I am ſorry there ſhould be ſo much Truth, in what you mention of our National Affairs, as they now ſtand, and are likely to be; and I know what you ſay of the Tempers of the People to be pretty true; but, alas! Sir, don't you conſider what dreadful Notionswe have of *Popery*, and how much we are willing to ſuffer for the *Prodeſtant* Religion?

Nonj. Yes, Sir, I know all that; and alſo, that every *Nonjuror* is as much for a Prodeſtant Goverment as you can be, or any *Whig* in *England*; and would oppoſe being governed by any other Laws: But then, Sir, it was never our Principles either to *murder* or *baniſh Kings*, upon every wrong-judged Step, in which ſome of their baſe wicked Miniſters have been chiefly concerned; and it is to ſome of theſe Meaſures we owe many of the Miſeries that have been, and may yet come to paſs; for had not King *Charles* the Firſt, that truly pious Church of *England* Man, been murdered at his own Palace-

Gate

Gate by the mock Power and Authority of ſome wicked Proteſtants, and his Children in their tender Years forced to fly their native Country, and go to *France* for Succour, they had never known any thing of the *Roman-Catholick* Religion; but when they had met with the moſt unnatural unheard-of Cruelties, among their own Countrymen and Subjects at home, who made ſuch an outſide Shew and Noiſe about Religion; and, under that wicked Mask, muſt cut of their Father's Head; when, inſtead of ſuch monſtrous Inhumanity, they found the moſt gracious Chriſtian-like Behaviour among Strangers, of a different Religion, and were maintained and brought up by them for ſo many Years; it ought not to be ſurpriſing, that ſo contrary a Treatment to what they received from their own People ſhould make ſome Impreſſion upon the Minds of thoſe young Princes, in their melancholy Condition; and conſidering, that they, who pretended to be the moſt pure of the Proteſtants, had been the Authors of the King's Death, and their Baniſhment; yet you ſee, when *Charles* was reſtored, he never attempted the leaſt againſt the *Eſtabliſhed Religion*, the Laws or Liberties; and that all People enjoyed as much true Happineſs as they could wiſh or deſire, during his long Reign; notwithſtanding that Corruption had a Being at that time among the Courtiers, as well as before and ſince.

Whig. I muſt own, that of putting the King to Death, under a Notion of Puritanick Zeal for Religion was a moſt abominable Affair, and muſt be owing to very wicked turbulent Spirits, and to a ſort of Madneſs at that time in the People; for tho' the

King

King had been really guilty of ſome wrong Steps, no Pretence whatſoever ſhould have hurried Men on to ſuch a raſh, horrid Action, to which, I fear, many of our Misfortunes have been owing; and, without doubt, it might be the main Cauſe of thoſe young Princes being ſo well acquainted with the *Roman-Catholick* Religion, by being driven and kept abroad ſo long, in Poverty and Diſtreſs. When *Charles* was reſtored, I allow, that the Nation was happy enough under him: Yet *Corruption*, as you ſay, had its Day then at Court, as well as ſince, but without loading us with Debts and Taxes, and he protected us as well in our Religion and Laws, as any King before or after; tho', to be ſure, he died a *Roman-Catholick*: But, as to his Brother *James*, he never, after his coming home, profeſſed any thing elſe; which ſhewed him of the two to be the honeſter Man, becauſe he could not play the Hypocrite; to which may be attributed all the Misfortunes that have attended him, and his Family.

Nonj. I am, glad Sir, you agree ſo well with me in regard to the Cruelty of the Puritans againſt the Royal Martyr *Charles* the Firſt; and alſo, that you allow his Son, *Charles* the Second, to have protected the *Eſtabliſhed Religion*, and a due form of Proteſtant Goverment, tho' he died a *Roman Catholick*; which is one Inſtance, as there is no Rule without Exception, that his being a *Roman Catholick* in his Heart, as we may ſuppoſe he was all along, proved of no manner of Prejudice to the People, either in their Religion or Properties; and that they enjoyed as many Privileges, and as much Happineſs, under him, as they could expect

from the beſt *Proteſtant King*: But, in plain Terms, *Charles* may be looked upon as a downright Libertine, who, knowing the Tempers of the People of *England* to a Hair, thought the beſt and ſafeſt Way for him to reign eaſy, was to act at once like a Man of no Religion, which covered all other Failings; and you ſee, by that means, how well he ſucceeded, and reigned quite happy for Twenty-five Years after his Reſtoration: But his Brother *James*, as you obſerve, was certainly more ſincere, and could not diſſemble ſomuch either with God or Man, and fared accordingly.

Whig. What you ſay, of *Charles* being a Libertine, is, I believe, true enough; and I muſt ſay it is odd, as well as a little ſcandalous, for our Eſtabliſhed Religion, that we ſhould rather put up with a Man of no Religion, then with one that is thought to have too much, in his own private Way: But you ſee, Sir, as I told you before, what a ſad Thing *Popery* is; and poor *James*, as ſoon as he was made King, began immediately to favour that Religion, and to carry Matters to a prodigious pitch in a ſhort time; ſo that it was highly neceſſary to put a ſtop to it.

Nonj. I am ſenſible, Sir, what Care has been taken, on many Accounts, to repreſent *Popery* in very dreadful Colours, and particulary to the Overthrow of that unfortunate Family; and at the ſame time, I believe, you know as well as I, that the Devil is not always as black as he is painted: But, in few Words, the People conceived a downright Hatred and Prejudice againſt that Prince, *James* the Second at his firſt ſetting out; and ſo far were

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any who had it in their Powers, from inclining to expel the Prepoſſeſſion, that Emiſſaries where employed in all Places to ſpread the Infection; and, without waiting three, four, or five Seven Years, or making uſe of all Kinds of Entreaties and Remonſtrances, to put a ſtop to and remove Grevances, before he well knew what a Throne was, he was turned adrift; for in little more than three Years his melancholy Fate was finally determined. I am convinced he was very wrong adviſed, and that he ſet out ſo; but you are ſenſible, Sir, that muſt be owing to ſome wicked People about him, as few Kings are free from them; and you know, that ſo deep was his Deſtruction concerted, that his chief Favourite and Miniſter even pretended to become a *Roman-Catholick*, and received the very Communion of that Church, the better to carry on his wicked Deſigns, and to impoſe upon his Maſter, whoſe Opinion of this Sycophant's Sincerity and Parts, as well as Affection, was ſuch, as inclined him to follow his Advice, believing him incapable of what enſued; and of which he could never be perſuaded by the Endeavours of his beſt Friends, Vices; eſpecially ſuch as, apparently, can have no other Way of ſupporting that Pride and Ambition, but by what they think the eaſy Expence of their Country's Ruin.

Next to theſe Vices, and the Actions of the pretty Gentleman laſt mentioned, is Negligence in Parliamentary Attendance, or a kind of lukewarm Indifference, which too frequently happens; and from that more Miſchiefs may enſue, than from any thing elſe that can be named, except what is before

obſerved; for he, who, by any kind of Neglect or Diſcouragement, ſuffers any ruinous Law to be made, without his open and ſteady Oppoſition to it, tho' not one ſingle Perſon ſhould join him in it, is full as bad as the Placeman or the Penſioner; and tho' he is not the immediate Promoter of what paſſes, he ought to be anſwerable for the Conſequences, becauſe he was not in his place to oppoſe it; and whoever is preſent, and does not endeavour to prevent the paſſing of any deſtructive bad Laws, is equally guilty of violating the Truſt repoſed in him by his Conſtituents.

When a Murder is committed, and that any Perſon preſent does not endeavour, by all the Means in his Power, to prevent it, he is criminal, and a Party concerned, in the Eye of the Law, tho' an entire Stranger to the Matter in diſpute, and to the Perſon aſſaulted: And ſhall our Guardians in Parliament, the Props and Support of our Liberties, in whom we put ſuch entire Confidence, look on, compoſed, and ſee their Country deſtroyed, which they are, by all the Ties of Honour, Juſtice, and Friendſhip, bound to preſerve and defend, and not be, in the higheſt degree, criminal? 'Tis certainly impoſſible! Nor can there be any Excuſe for ſuch wicked ſcandalous Proceedings.

Every Man of Common Senſe, and Common Honeſty, tho, not born an Orator, or looked upon as a Man of Elocution, can always be capable of pronouncing the Two Monoſyllables *Yes* and *No*; and if that was always performed, in a juſt and uſeful Senſe, it would be very ſufficient to make the Nation happy; and would anſwer the End of their Meet-

Meetings, more than all the Harangues that are advanced by wicked deſigning Men to enſnare and enſlave us.

We inveſt theſe Gentlemen with Power purely to guard our Liberties, to watch over our Intereſts, to promote our Welfare, to maintain Juſtice, and preſerve our Peace; which were the Ends for which a *Britiſh* Parliament was firſt inſtituted; and upon no other Terms ought they to be choſen: But when they act repugnant to that Inſtitution and Choice, it is the Happineſs and Glory of *Engliſhmen*, that they are bound, by no Laws, to ſubmit to ſuch Injuries; and that they have an Indiſputable Right to inſpect the Conduct of thoſe who are ſo intruſted by them; which is the real and only Foundation of our Freedom, and while we enjoy theſe Rights we can never be Slaves; but we can never be free, if we neglect the pure Poſſeſſion and Exerciſe of them, in the unlimited Senſe they were tranſmitted to us by our Anceſtors: And though it has been thought neceſſary, for the ſake of good Order, to convey theſe moſt important Rights to a few of our own Body, it would ſure be weak and abſurd to think, that we ever intended thereby to deprive ourſelves of the Liberty of ſetting forth our Injuries and Grievances, when we are, as at this Time to a Demonſtration, affected; or that we ſhould be debarred from communicating our Wants, and pointing out the Manner of obtaining what we moſt ſtand in need of. It would be very ſtrange and unnatural, for any People in their Senſes, to be guilty of ſuch a ſtupid Overſight, or to delegate, or part with their Power

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in any ſuch manner as to diveſt themſelves of the Privilege of acquainting thoſe whom they depute for their Service, with the Hardſhips they labour under, in order to be redreſſed. Theſe are Privileges which I think the People of *England* have never yet parted with, and I hope never will; and the ſooner they convince the World of it, by remonſtrating to their Repreſentatives their preſent unhappy Circumſtances, in order to procure ſome ſpeedy and effectual Relief, the more, it is to be hoped, it will be to their Honour and Advantage; and without it, our Liberties and Properties, of which we now but vainly boaſt, may never more become ſecure.

We are too deeply ſenſible, however juſt, conſtitutional, and neceſſary, ſuch a Procedure may be, that there are Wretches among us who may attempt to impeach not only the Neceſſity, but the Propriety of it; but let the Good and Honeſt proceed, to the Shame and Confuſion of ſuch as dare not be ſo; and endeavour, by all the lawful Means that are left, to procure Juſtice to their injured Nation, by a thorough Enforcement of the few remaining Rights ſecured to us by our excellent Conſtitution; and the more excellent it is, the more watchful we ought to be of thoſe who govern us; and the more ſtrenuouſly alſo we ſhould oppoſe every Meaſure that can ever ſo remotely affect thoſe glorious Privileges, upon which depends our ſole Happineſs

To endeavour at obtaining ſome Redreſs of the intolerable Grievances under which the Nation groans, muſt certainly be agreeable to all, without

out Exception, except ſuch only as have loſt the Hearts of the People, and dread to have their Perfidy ſet in a clear Light: And who but ſuch could have the Impudence, in our preſent Condition and Situation, to attempt impoſing upon the Public in ſo bare-faced and daring a Manner, as to aſſert, "That our Debts are no Grievance; That Poverty "to a Nation is no Evil; That the more our Debts "and Taxes increaſe, the richer and happier we "muſt be; and that thoſe who have contrived all "this are our beſt Friends." I muſt own, that I am intirely at a loſs how to reconcile ſuch a monſtrous Paradox, except they mean, that the more Debts the Government runs into, the greater is their Security; becauſe that they, to whom they are indebted, muſt endeavour, at all Events, to ſupport them for their own Sakes, leſt they ſhould loſe both Principal and Intereſt. And if that be the Caſe, what with ſuch Creditors and Penſioners, the Nation muſt ſtand a hopeful Chance for Amendment: But is it poſſible, that any People, in their Senſes, can ſuffer ſuch vile Impoſitions to paſs unreſented? or that any Body ſhould believe the Nation can be happy, by being ſaddled with the Payment of ſo many Millions of freſh Debts and Intereſt, as have been created by our late Land-War, purely for the Cauſes and Support of other Countries, without a ſingle Shilling Advantage to *Great-Britain*, except that the Principal-Money being for ever loſt to us, and being obliged to pay the Intereſt for it alſo, can be thought advantageous? But as no *Engliſhman* can ſure be groſly abuſed, I hope, our very worſt of Mongrels muſt allow theſe to be fatal

Debts,

Debts, and everlaſting Incumbrances; and that the Authors of ſuch monumental Miſeries to their Country, ought to be ſtagmatized to the lateſt Poſterity.

Innumerable have been the Arguments and Writings of Good Men, for many Years, Men of refined Notions and Experience, actuated only by pure diſintereſted Zeal, and Love of their Country, in order to prevent the unhappy unfortunate Period, which we are now arrrived at, and all to no manner of purpoſe. How often and ardently has it been recommended to the Public, to be careful in making a proper Choice of good and worthy Perſons to ſerve them in Parliament, and to avoid all Strangers, Placemen, and Penſioners, who dare not, were they inclined to it, ſerve their Country as they ought? And yet how regardleſs have they been to all ſuch wholeſome Advice and Admonitions, notwithſtanding the conſtant and viſible Deſtruction it has brought upon them; and which is now become almoſt too great to be removed in any reaſonable Time, or without ſome very extraordinary, and, perhaps, diſagreeable Methods? And thus, by a long Indifference, and that invinſible Obſtinacy and Weakneſs, which have been ſuffered to get the better of an honeſt well-meaning People, too eaſily led aſtray, we have, as it may juſtly be called, rather taken a Delight in adoring our Miſeries, as well as the Authors, than in hearkening to any Means of preventing them; whereby we are at laſt become ſo beſet and embaraſſed, that, as I have ſaid before, ſcarce any Method is now left to work out our Deliverance. They who tamely or corruptly ſubmit to

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ſuch unnatural Grievances, as the Nation at preſent groans under, not only deſerve their Fate, but to ſink ſtill more, and unpitied, under the worſt that can happen to them: But it ſeems to be our Misfortune, that all juſt Arguments, all Authority, and all Experience is entirely loſt upon us; and that Honeſty and Good-Senſe, in the Service of our Country, is quite rediculed and made a Jeſt of; nothing being looked upon as the Mark of true happineſs, but Wealth and Power, however baſely, and upon whatever Terms, it may be acquired; ſo that the Hero and the common Executioner, the truly noble and the meaneſt Hireling, are put upon a Level; for whoever has Money, tho' ever ſo great a Villain, is admired and applauded; and he that is without, tho' he had the Eloquence of *Cicero*, the Learning of *Ariſtotle*, the Wiſdom of *Solomon*, and the Goodneſs of *God* and his *Angels*, is looked upon as a Fool, and an impudent ſilly Fellow, for daring to ſpeak Truth, contrary to his worldly Intereſt, tho' he ſhould be certain of ſaving the World from a ſecond Deluge by ſo doing.

And tho' Men in Power claim a Right to many Things that do not belong to them, yet, however, we may be very certain, they can have no Right to more Brains, or more Honeſty, than others who ſcorn them with all their ill-got Power and Wealth: For which reaſon, the Advice of thoſe, who act purely for the Intereſt of the Public, and nothing elſe, ought to be regarded preferable to whatever can be offered by any of theſe Leeches, who are known to be daily ſucking the very Heart's Blood of our Country, under a Notion of ſaving us from

Slavery; whereby they may be juſtly compared to the *Wolf* in the *Fable*, who accuſed the *innocent Lamb* for having troubled the Waters. Great and Good Men may be compared to the chief and moſt glorious Work of GOD, the *Sun*; which is the Cauſe of every Bleſſing upon Earth; but wicked Men in Power are as a downright Peſtilence, ſent forth to puniſh the Guilty, and to ſweep away whole Nations; and ſo much as to converſe with them ought to be looked upon not only dangerous but ſcandalous: Yet theſe are the Men who model us as they pleaſe, lord it over their injured diſtreſſed Neighbours, and ſatten and riot in the Ruins of their Country, in ſpite of all the Endeavours of juſt and honeſt Men to the contrary: But, at the ſame time, it ought not to be thought ſufficient, that the People barely ſay theſe Things, and are making a continual Noiſe and Clamour of Grievances, without ſome better Proofs to convince the World of the Juſtice of their Complaints; in order to which, let us now endeavour to enter a little into Particulars, by laying down and touching upon ſome of the real Cauſes of our Miſeries, and to what kind of People, and Management, they ſeem to be owing; though to enter upon all the minute Proofs that might be given of this kind, would ſwell this ſmall Treatiſe to a very large Volume, and to ſpeak of certain material Tranſactions in a plain literal Senſe, would be too hazardous a Task, conſidering the Extenſion of penal Laws, and Proſecutions, *&c.* therefore it muſt ſuffice, that we only give our Readers a ſummary Sketch of ſome of thoſe Grievances, which are, of themſelves, too many, that are pub-

publickly known and felt by every Individual; and then I flatter myſelf, that all honeſt impartial Men, from their own Experience and Knowledge, may eaſily recollect the reſt.

As to our Debts and Taxes, I think we may ſafely, without any Danger of Contradiction, date them from the Time of the Glorious Revolution, as it was called, in 1688, the Pretences and Foundation of which was to ſave us from Popery and Slavery, as well as to preſerve us pure and intire, in all our juſt Liberties, Properties, and Immunities: But I have been apt to think, by many things that have ſince happened, that the Word *Slavery*, ſhould have been more explicitly explained at that Time; for that it muſt have been meant, in a ſpiritual Senſe only, with regard to our Souls, and not our Bodies, or our Happineſs and Eaſe in this Life, becauſe nothing like it has happened to us, in that Senſe; for, on the contrary, we have been, in a manner, inſenſibly led on, in one continued Road of Slavery, ever ſince, by means of our growing Debts and Taxes, which have been every Year more and more inſupportable, and have now reduced the Nation to its preſent calamitous State; which is an undeniable Proof, that our worldly Slavery and Hardſhips have never been once regarded or leſſened, but moſt unmercifully augmented, from a State of not owing a Shilling, as was then our Caſe, to that of being near Fourſcore Millions *Sterling* in Debt; which, I believe, will ſoon appear to able them to compleat their wicked Deſigns.

Nonj. But let me tell you, Sir, if you was to be among them, and allow of ſo much Truth as you

have now done, they would at once pronounce you to be a downright *Jacobite*, and diſaffected to the preſent Government; and if you hold any Office of Profit or Truſt, you would be as abſolutely diſplaced from it for ſo doing, as if you had been in the late Rebellion: However, for the future, ſince I find it is not agreeable to you, I will no more call theſe wicked Men *Whigs*, but from this Day let them be called *Su-nd-r-l-ndarians:* What do you think of that? Is it ſuitable, or not?

Whig. Faith, Sir, I take it to be an excellent Thought, and as proper a Name as they can be diſtinguiſhed by; but yet, God forbid, they ſhould prove as fatal to their Maſter, as that Wretch did to his.

Nonj. Oh Lord! Sir, that's quite out of the Queſtion; never fear it: for if any ſuch Thing had been poſſible, it might have happened long ago: And, conſider pray, there's a ſtrange Difference between what a *Papiſt* does, and any thing that a *Proteſtant* can do in *England*; beſides, Sir, whatever you ſuffer under the latter, is for the Good of our Souls; ſo that if a thouſand more Evils were to befall you, and that your Debts and Taxes ſhould increaſe till you have not a Shilling left, the Conſiderations before-mentioned ought to render your *Yokes eaſy*, and your *Burdens light*

Whig. I own, Sir, you have room enough at preſent to banter us, and be merry; but, as to your Scripture Rules, in the Senſe you would put them, pray preſcribe them to ſome other Sort of People, and don't imagine they are any Way applicable to the *Old Whigs:* For, be it known to you, Sir,

Sir, that we hold it abſolutely lawful, " That what " the People *give* they can alſo *take away*, when " the Condition of the Grant is not performed. If " they can entail the Crown upon a *certain Line*, " they can likewiſe cut off the Entail again, when " *they ſee juſt Occaſion*; and tranſfer the Right " to *another Family*, as often as the great and " valuable Ends of Goverment make it neceſſary " ſo to do: That when any Prince goeth about " to injure and oppreſs his Subjects, by endea- " vouring to deprive them of their Rights and " Priviléges, the People have a juſt unalienable " Right to withdraw their Allegiance, to depoſe " him, and chuſe another in his Room; which " is the wiſe, rational and juſt Principle, upon " which the *happy Revolution* was founded under " the Prince of *Orange*. And that all Civil Go- " vernors who do not anſwer the proper End and " Deſign of their Office; if, inſtead of ſupporting " Law and Juſtice by a wiſe and equitable Ad- " miniſtration, they rule with deſpotic Rigour, " and purſue arbritary, tyrannical, and oppreſſive " Schemes of Goverment; they are worthy to be " deſpiſed, and depoſed as no better than Uſur- " pers upon the common Rights and Liberties of " Mankind: And theſe Sir, are the Principles " that we the *Old Whigs* ever did, and ought to " maintain; which you may ſee more at large in " a ſmall Pamphlet, call'd, *Liberty and Loyalty*; " or, *A Defence of the preſent Goverment upon* " *the Principles of the Revolution*, Printed in " *London*, in the Year 1746, upon Occaſion of " the late Rebellion."

Nonj.

Nonj. I ſhall be obliged to you, Sir, for lending me that Book; that it is certain, I have heard my Father, and others of them Times ſay, That the Revolution was founded upon the Principles you mention; but as every Thing has gone on ſo ſmooth for ſuch a Number of Years; that you have ſuffered ſuch a Debt as near Fourſcore Millions *Sterling* to grow upon you, under which with your innumerable heavy Taxes, and many other Things, you have ſeemed to be ſo very eaſy; and that in former Days you uſed to think very Trifles indeed, highly criminal; I took it for granted, that the old Principles of the *Whigs* ceaſed with the Revolution; or, in ſhort that they only extended to particular People, and Religions, *&c.*

Whig. Oh! Sir! you are ſtrangely miſtaken; they extend to all alike, without Diſtinction, in Point of Goverment; for the Cut or Wound of a *Proteſtant* Sword, is as bad as that of a *Roman-Catholick*'s; and the Burden of one is as grievous as that of the other, to every Man of common Senſe: Or, if People are to be Slaves, it is not three Straws Matter to whom they are ſo.

Nonj. Why really, Sir, you and I agree entirely in theſe Things; but then, pray what is it that has prevailed upon you to over look all the Miſtakes, to call them no worſe, that have happened for ſo many Years paſt, contrary to your old Maxims; notwithſtanding the Torrent of Miſeries you muſt have perceived to be flowing upon you.

Whig.

Whig. Sir, every Thing that has happened, is by a *Majority* in *Parliament*; and when they vote *That it muſt be ſo*, we cannot help it; and all our Remonſtrances and Complaints have been to no manner of Purpoſe hitherto.

Nonj. Very good, Sir, I am obliged to you for this Confeſſion, which comes to what I told you at firſt; That the King can never hurt the People of *England* in their Religion or Liberties, except the Parliament agree to it; and, in ſuch caſe, pray where is the Difference between the Will of any one Man, and that of Two Hundred and Eighty, who make a Majority? And whoſe Proceedings, you ſay, cannot be prevented.

Whig. I beg Pardon, Sir, the King has it always in his Power to diſſolve any Parliament he does not approve of.

Nonj. Truly, Sir, I always underſtood that; but tho' a Parcel of murmuring peeviſh People ſhould take it into their Noddles that the Majority act wrong, is that a Reaſon the King ſhould believe ſo; and if he will not, how can you help yourſelves? *Ergo*, a King and his Parliament agreeing, is as ſufficient as the Will of any one Perſon in the World, to anſwer all manner of Purpoſes; and he that fances they are not in the right, is as much miſtaken as the Minority, whoſe Judgment is looked upon to be quite wrong, becauſe it never prevails; and alſo, becauſe few Kings are of their Opinion: So that, upon the whole, I really conceive, that the grand Care of *England* ought to be more about the Honeſty and Sincerity of their Repreſentatives in Parliament,

ment, than any thing elſe under the Sun; for Knaves of all Religions and Parties will ever be the ſame; but that Choice well made you may bid Defiance to all Popery and Slavery, as well as Miniſterial Knavery; and every honeſt Man, tho' he ſhould not be able to agree upon a religious Bottom, will, I am ſure always do ſo upon a civil one, the Good of *England*, which is the common Intereſt of King and People.

Whig. Sir, your Obſervations are ſo juſt, according to the Nature of our Affairs, and the manner of conducting them, that tho' you and I paſs for Men of a different Denomination, when we come to ſearch fairly into Facts, we cannot avoid agreeing in the main Point; and certainly all honeſt impartial Men muſt do the ſame, in Caſes of Right and Wrong, be their private Sentiments, in Points, of Conſcience, what they will; for I may as well fall out with a Man, becauſe his Face is not exactly like mine, as for his private Opinion, provided he lets mine alone, acts like a Man of Honour and ſtrict Juſtice, and approves himſelf a true and ſincere Friend to his Country; which is the ſtrongeſt and moſt uſeful Teſtimony, we can wiſh or deſire, of his inward Thoughts; and is, in reality, all that ought to be expected from any Man: But ſtill, Sir, I am at a loſs to know wherein our unhappy Iſland would be the better, if the *Young Chevalier* had ſucceeded in his late Attempt?

Nonj As to that, Sir, it is too difficult and nice a Thing for me to explain; but I may venture to ſay, it would have depended very much upon

upon an *honeſt Majority*, who, you know, can in a manner, do any thing but make a Man a Woman, and conſequently they can make all your Affairs better when ever they pleaſe, eſpecially when they are ſo bad, that nothing can well make them worſe: Of which I have given you ſeveral glaring Inſtances, in the Courſe of our ſhort Converſation. And, as you very well know the original Sources of your preſent Calamities, as well as thoſe that threaten you; and to whom, and what Sett of Men the whole is owing; I leave you to judge how, and which Way you can be moſt effectually relieved.

Whig. Ah! Sir, I may judge long enough, and wrong at laſt, as well as our Anceſtors have done before; for I am almoſt ſure, if they could have foreſeen many Years ago, what has ſince come to paſs, and the miſerable State our unfortunate Country is reduced to, they would never have been ſo ſollicitous, or have ventured their Lives and Fortunes to bring about many Things that happened in their Times: But, for God's Sake, Sir, what Sort of a Peace is it we are ſo likely to be hurried into? For, as Matters now ſtand, that muſt be our next Object, at any rate.

Nonj. Sir, I believe, you may reaſonably expect as bad and diſadvantageous a Peace, as can, with any Face, be offered you; it is, in my poor Opinion, next to impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe. Have you not always, according to your own Way of thinking at leaſt, eſteemed *France* to be the profeſſed Enemies of *Great-Britain*? If you had no juſt Reaſons to think ſo, you have been very un-

generous before the War and ſince, in treating the *Grand Monarch*, and his Miniſtry, with their whole Country, more like Thieves and Highwaymen than any Thing elſe; by repreſenting them, on all Occaſions, both by Words and Writings, to be People of no Honour, Faith, or common Juſtice; and even Pamphlets have been publiſhed, proving him, inſtead of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to be the Moſt Chriſtian Brute, tho' a moſt vulgar Contradiction and Nonſenſe in Terms. Have you not acted like a Parcel of Self-Murderers, by embroiling their Quarrels on the Continent, to no other Purpoſe but vainly endeavouring to ſerve ſome *German* Views, no Way relative to your own Intereſt as *Engliſhmen*, with a thouſand other provoking aggravating Circumſtances? And when all this, I ſay, is conſidered, with the grand Conqueſts *France* has already made; the plain and eaſy Roads they are in to more, and greater; and that we are ſo unhappily circumſtanced, that the longer we ſtand out the worſe we ſhall be; I cannot be ſo infatuated as to think they will grant you any ſingle Advantage they can deprive you of; nor is there the leaſt Colour of Reaſon to expect it.

Whig. In ſhort, Sir, Facts are too ſtubborn things for me to contend with, when laid down ſo plain to me as you do; and I am of your Opinion, that we cannot expect at preſent, that *France* ſhould agree to any one Thing, which can be for our Honour or Advantage: But what Courſe can we take? For the *French* are growing every Day more and more powerful, as well as rich, by their Conqueſts; while we, and our Allies, muſt become weaker and poorer

poorer, which makes a moſt wide Difference; and if we ſtand off under a Notion of Succeſs from our chimerical Schemes, till they have conquered *Holland*, which they ſeem to be abſolutely ſure of, what is it they cannot inſiſt upon, and oblige us to comply with? And, Sir, I ſhould not be ſurprized at any Attempts they might make after, either for themſelves, or the *Chevalier*; for they would have nothing elſe to divert their Troops with, when they have done on the Continent.

Nonj. But, good Sir, whenever it appears to you, that the Court of *France* declines doing any thing in that laſt mentioned Affair, at a time when it may be pretty much in their Power, I preſume, according to your uſual Notions of *French* Friendſhip, you will ſcarce believe they intend *England* any particular, or very extraordinary Service by not doing it.

Whig. Nay, Sir, as to their intending us any Service, one Way or other, I can't ſee, after all that has paſſed, why we ſhould expect it; but I wiſh we had been convinced of our Follies Time enough to have ſerved ourſelves, which would have been more to our Purpoſe and Intereſt, than running our wild Gooſe Chaces, or fighting for the World in the Moon to obtain the Shadow. Why, Sir, it's enough to make any ſincere *Engliſhman*, of three grains of Senſe, and as much common Honeſty, run diſtracted, to think of what we have been about: That we ſhould be all this Time paſt at the whole Expence, in this unnatural War for us, of maintaining the Quarrels and Diſputes, whether right or wrong, of *Roman-Catholick* Powers on the Con-

tinent, to the entire Ruin of our own Country; by making them all ſuch Allowances as amounted to more than their own Revenues, at any time, which has inriched them, and impoveriſhed us at home; and now, that we are neither able to ſupply them any longer, or ſupport ourſelves, what muſt we do? Why! truly we muſt accept at once upon as *little Conſideration*, as we run headlong into the War, of *any Peace* that *France*, out of their preſent great Goodneſs and Generoſity, ſhall vouchſafe to grant us. Oh! *Britons!* What are Ye come to? Or, whence proceeds your Infatuations?

Nonj. Sir, I am ſurprized to hear you, who call yourſelf a *Whig*, talk in this Strain; becauſe that has been the real Senſe of Thoſe who oppoſed theſe *deſtructive Meaſures*, from the Beginning to this Day; for which Reaſon, of itſelf, before any ſuch Thing as a Rebellion happened, they were looked upon and proclaimed to be abſolutely diſaffected to the Government, and Enemies to the Conſtitution; and, in a Word, whoever ſhould preſume to queſtion the Righteouſneſs of any of your Meaſures, or ſo much as to heſitate at your being long ago at the Gates of *Paris*, and preſcribing Laws to that King and his whole Country, ſtood a tolerable Chance, in ſome Sort of Company, to have his Head in his Hand. Ay! —— What ſhall hinder us, was the Cry? Have not we the Queen of *Hungary*'s noble Army, with the brave Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, at the Head of them? The great King of *Sardinia*, with his fine Troops; the *Hanoverians*, and their *invincible* Artillery, that fires ſo much oftner, and is better ſerved than any other in the

the World; our forward, good, *diſintereſted Friends* the *Dutch*; the *Heſſians*, *Croats*, *Pandours*, and all the other frightful Names, which I can't think of, but enough to ſcare the Moon, with the very Sound of the Words: And laſtly, could not one *Engliſhman* beat ten *Frenchmen?* All this, Sir, and much more to the ſame purpoſe, I preſume, you can't have forgot; which makes me admire to hear you of ſuch different Sentiments as at preſent.

Whig. Sir, there were at that time Thouſands of honeſt *Whigs*, of the ſame Opinion that I am of now; but that ſtupid blind Notion we entertain of Party, inclined too many to fancy, That all was right, eſpecially as the K—g appeared ſo fond of carrying on this War; and that prevailed on many alſo to be ſilent, and conceal their Murmurings, in hopes it would not laſt long, and little dreaming that it would come to this terrible Iſſue; but, I hope, for the future, we ſhall lay by ſuch Complaiſance, as well as all Party-Diſtinctions, which are only kept up by wicked deſigning Men, for their own evil Purpoſes, and unite, as one, in the common Cauſe of our own Iſland, not that of the Continent; and leave off our bouncing and bullying there, which we find, by woeful Experience, to be meer Froth and Vanity; tho', in ſome Meaſure, it may perhaps be of little Service to us, or our Friends, hereafter; for I have known, in many Parts of *England*, as well as in other Countries, ſome of your dreadful fighting Fellows, who were conſtant Diſturbers of the Peace, where-ever they came, thinking no Body able to cope with them; but, at laſt, when they have met with their Match, been well

well drubb'd, and forced to ſubmit, egad they have become the moſt ſubmiſſive obliging Fellows in the whole Country where they have lived: And I am ſorry to think their Caſe bears too ſtrong a Similitude, to what we have brought the Nation into at preſent; which induces us to except of ſuch Terms, as we can get; for being as good as ruined already by the War, we can be but the ſame by a Peace, after a Trial of it: And, in a Word, we have no other now left but *Hobſon*'s Choice, that or nothing.

Nonj. Well, Sir, I ſhall never more be ſurprized at any Thing, and it's plain there is nothing ſtrange under the Sun; for who could ever expect ſuch a Conceſſion, as this from any Man of your Party; but if it is at laſt really and truly the Caſe, and that you are thoroughly convinced of the Errors and Follies that have been committed, in direct Oppoſition to the Senſe and Endeavours of all diſintereſted independent Men; the *Tories* and *Malecontents*, as you call them, will have nothing left to ſay for the future, except they ſhould be ſo unkind and ill-natured, now and then to upbraid you with bringing your once noble Country under ſuch a Load of Misfortunes, by your wicked wilful Meaſures, as well as an everlaſting Ignominy and Diſgrace, by being meanly reduced to accept of any Terms her Enemies think proper to offer.

Whig. Sir, I think you ought not to be ſurprized, that any Body of common Reaſon or Juſtice, whether *Whig* or *Jacobite*, ſhould acknowledge his Fault, when he finds it out; moreover, when it is of too publick a Nature, to be any longer denied

or

or concealed; and it is certainly better for any Man to own his Error, than to be ſo ridiculous as perſiſt in it, after he is convinced by very unhappy and dear bought Experience; but, as to Party-Diſtinctions and Prejudices, they, of all others, have been the original Bane and Deſtruction of us all; for, under that abſurd, abominable Notion, we deprive ourſelves of the Uſe of Reaſon, by falling in at once with the Notions of any Body, who does but pretend to be of the Party, without the leaſt Conſideration otherwiſe; or enquiring what he is, either in his Underſtanding, Actions or Morals; and tho' he has nothing at Heart, but his own avaritious Views and Intereſt, we implicitly believe whatever he ſays and inſinuates, tho' ever ſo unlikely; eſpecially, if he is an artful Man in Power, and capable of tickling and pleaſing us with little trifling Favours that coſt him nothing; or ſoothing our Vanity with now and then a Nod, or a Shake of the Hand; by which Deluſions we become as ſo many Ladders for ambitious Knaves to climb by upon our own Ruins; ſo that 'till all other Diſtinctions are laid aſide, except thoſe of Honeſty and Diſhoneſty; that the former is encouraged and rewarded, let it appear in whom it will, and the latter condemned and puniſhed by the ſame Rule, it is impoſſible the Nation can ever be truly happy, or relieved from the heavy Misfortunes they are now brought to, and groan under, by the wicked Deſigns and Proceedings of our Enemies at Home, more than of any others in the whole World.

Nonj. Sir, it's a great Pleaſure to me, that ſome of our Country have ſo juſt a Senſe of your preſent miſerable

miſerable Condition, and the real Cauſes of it, which you have truly deſcribed in your laſt Obſervations; but, as your Hour of Dining approaches, if you will give me leave, I will juſt tell you a merry Story, which the Affairs we have been talking of brings into my Head, concerning a rich *London Jew*, in the Reign of King *John*. The King being once in want of Money, ſent to this *Jew* to borrow Ten Thouſand Pounds, which in thoſe Days was as much as One Hundred Thouſand now; and the Fellow was ſo ridiculous as to refuſe lending it, which affronted and vexed the King very much; whereupon he immediately ſent for his Tooth-drawer, and ordered him to go early the next Morning to the *Jew*'s Houſe, and bring him one of the ſoundeſt Teeth he could find in his Head; and if he would not ſuffer him to draw it out quietly, to do it by Force. The Tooth-drawer went next Morning, according to Command, and after a ſad Outcry and Murmuring brought away the Tooth to the King. "Well," ſays the King, "how did he behave, or "what did he ſay?" 'Oh! Lord, Sir, I thought 'he would have run mad; for he has a very fine 'Sett of Teeth, and it put him to violent Pain.' "All the better," reply'd the King, "and I charge "you to ſerve him ſo every Morning 'till you bring "me every Tooth in his Head, one after another." In which the Operator punctually proceeded, to the great Torment and Diſtraction of the *Jew*. But after he had parted with five or ſix of them, in this manner, the Thing became ſo familiar to him, that he begun to make light of it, and fancied he could bear it; or that perhaps the King would ſoon deſiſt,

deſiſt, and countermand the Order: And thus it went on inſenſibly, after ſome of the firſt Struggles and Uneaſineſſes, 'till the Doctor came for the laſt Tooth, which made a deeper Impreſſion upon him, than the Loſs of all the reſt before; eſpecially as it ſtood firmer, and in a worſe Poſition to be drawn than any of them; and in ſhort, that ſuffering it to be done, beſides the immediate Pain and Torment, might endanger his Life, *&c.* Theſe Reflections occaſioned long Debates, and the Thoughts of what he had ſuffered to no Manner of purpoſe, together with the irrecoverable Loſs of his fine Sett of Teeth, drove him almoſt diſtracted; on which he calls out in a Fury to the Tooth-drawer, 'It ſignifies nothing, Sir, I am reſolved 'to ſuffer any Thing, and run any hazard, ra-'ther than part with this Tooth, tho' it's ſcarce 'worth contending for; but d—mn it, I could 'never have thought he would have been ſo 'monſtrouſly unreaſonable or cruel as this; ſo, 'go and tell him, I will lend the Money, not-'withſtanding my paſt Follies; and, I hope this 'will inſtruct me for the future, to prevent all 'Evils in time; for it has truly taught me how 'fatal it is to endanger, under any Notions what-'ſoever, ſuch Loſſes to ourſelves as can never be 'retrieved.'

Whig. Before *George*, Sir, it's a good Story, and eaſily applied; for, I believe, we ſhall ſoon come to our *laſt Shilling*, as he did to his *laſt Tooth*; but what Method we may take to ſave, that, and retrieve the Loſſes of all the reſt, God

knows! However, Sir, at preſent we will adjourn; away to our Dinner; endeavour to be as cheerful as we can;

And regard not a Fig,
Who is Tory, *or* Whig;

But, we'll drink to all HONEST MEN.

SOME

SOME

CURIOUS PARTICULARS

OF THE

Young Chevalier.

THO' many Attempts have been made, ſince the late Troubles in *Scotland*, to give ſome Account and Character of the Young Chevalier; every Man of Common Senſe muſt know, that it is impracticable to compleat any ſuch Thing, agreeable to Truth; for, according to our old Proverb, *That is not to be ſpoken at all Times*; eſpecially in the Age we now endeavour to breathe in, which being ſo depraved and corrupt, that when Truth purely and only regards the Welfare of the Nation, it is moſt ſcandalouſly prohibited and diſcountenanced: So that it is inconſiſtent to think of having any full or genuine Narrative of that Gentleman's Motives and Behaviour, during his

preſent Situation and Circumſtances, 'till it appears in the Language of ſome other Country; for ſhould it be ſaid of him, in ſome Sort of Company, that he has no ſuch thing as a cloven Foot, or any thing monſtrous about him, it is *tantamount* to downright Diſaffection; and by allowing him any one good Quality, tho' ever ſo juſt, it may be attended with ſome Inconveniency: However the little that can be ſaid, in this ſhort Treatiſe, ſhall be nothing but Truth, tho' not the whole Truth; that Part being as impoſſible, as it would be ſafe to take up the Challenge of the Champion of *England*, upon a Coronation-Day in Diſpute of the new crown'd Prince's Right; and though in the common Phraſe of our Country, we allow it right to give the Devil his due, that is not a ſufficient Reaſon, at all Times, for doing the like Juſtice to our Fellow Creatures; yet it is a melancholy Thing to any Man of the leaſt Honour or Generoſity, to hear Matters repreſented not as they are, but as People will, (right or wrong) have them to be; and all Juſtice, Candour and Honeſty, ſhut out from the Generality of human Converſation. It is true, there are ſome moderate, unprejudiced Men, who ſcorn and abhor all ſcandalous Methods of Falſhood and Defamation; but then they muſt undergo the Cenſure of hot-headed Zealots for being ſo, beſides its being often of bad Conſequence to them in their lawful Employments; which is a Misfortune that no other Nation in the World, except our own, labours under: It is very extraordinary, that any People can be ſo weak as to imagine, that perſonal Reflections, little mean Aſperſions, or idle malicious Tales and

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Inſinuations, ſhould be any Support to a Cauſe, or deprive their Antagoniſts of the leaſt Share of their intrinſick Merit; or that they ſhould be ſo blind, as to think of getting the better in any Thing, by Miſrepreſentation and Lies; which can produce nothing but Errors, and a mean Opinion of the Authors, in the Eyes of all impartial Men of Senſe and Judgment: Speaking what is juſt of a Man, and allowing him the Character he deſerves, is not approving his Cauſe; that is entirely his own Affair, in which he acts by the Approbation of his Conſcience, and a firm Belief of Right in himſelf: And no Perſons of Moderation, or ſerious Reflection ſhould ever vilify any Man's Character, on that account, any more than they ought to do that of the Perſon who oppoſes him, upon the very ſame Principles: In moſt Sort of Quarrels and Diſputes, particularly Party Ones, many People would act with greater Diſcretion and Prudence, to be a little cautious of paſſing Sentence, for ſincere well-meaning Men are often impoſed upon, by artful plauſible Stories and Inventions; but as to the Plaintiffs and Defendants of all Kinds, they are ſo violent and eager that their ſole Aim is Victory and Triumph; and tho' Truth is the Pretence on both Sides, one muſt abſolutely be in the wrong; and much more muſt they be ſo, who join with either, for Fancy or Intereſt, without knowing any thing of the real Merits of the Cauſe: Intereſt and Power is very often to be ſhared among the Victors, which are Bribes and ſtrong Biaſſes, that ſeldom fail of drawing a great many mercenary Votaries to the prevailing Party, who are always ſo forward to appear

pear over Zealous that they make it their conſtant Practice to calumnize and condemn all Mankind, who can't be as mean and baſe as themſelves; and, by degrees, they become malignant to all Civil Society: Many are recent Inſtances, that might be produced of this Nature; but, as that is my preſent Deſign, I ſhall only confine myſelf to a few undeniable Facts concerning the Perſon, Behaviour, and Sufferings of the Young Chevalier, to the Time of his miraculous Eſcape, and Arrival at the Court of *France*, ſpeaking of him as a brave Man, and a Gentleman only, abſtracted from any other Title or Pretenſions. In the Courſe of which I ſhall endeavour to avoid all kind of fulſome Exaggerations, as well as all indecent ungenerous Invectives; and, as no Part of this has yet appeared in publick, the Author imagines it cannot be diſagreeable to any that can reſolve to read and judge without Prejudice.

Charles-Edward Stuart, eldeſt Son to the Chevalier *de St. George*, ſo much talked of all over the World of late, was born upon the 20th Day of *December*, 1720, *Engliſh Stile*, being in other Countries the New Year's Eve; which made his unfortunate exiled Father, and the few Friends he had about him, look upon it as a joyful Beginning of the New Year; and it was remark'd as a Thing uncommon, that the Night of his Birth there appeared a moſt brilliant Star fixed to the Body of the Moon, and ſo continued 'till the Princeſs his Mother was ſafe delivered, to the Surprize of Thouſands, who then ſaw it, and are ſtill living. He is

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about Six Foot high; his Shape and Limbs very handſome, and his Features the ſame; his Complexion is lively and beautiful; his Eyes are exceeding fine, and he always behaves with ſo much unaffected Sweetneſs of Temper, as well as an eaſy becoming Grandeur, that it renders him agreeable to all Sorts of People at firſt Sight; and that increaſes by his exceſſive Affability: His Conſtitution is perfectly good, and he is as able as moſt Men to bear Fatigue: He has a great deal of good Nature, mixt with a brave heroic Spirit, which are truly excellent Qualifications for a Soldier: He ſpeaks moſt Languages; is very well acquainted with Hiſtory; and I believe no body will deny his being a Philoſopher in Practice; whereby he is the more capable of governing others, as well as him ſelf, either in Proſperity or Adverſity; and as to his Courage, that has been ſo ſufficiently proved to the World already, that it would be mere Tautology to mention its Particulars: He rides mighty well, and makes a fine Figure on Horſeback, and ſcarce any body can exceed him in Shooting: He is indefatigable in all Things, but never in a Hurry or Confuſion; and inſenſibly gets the better of all that accompany him, without any viſible Buſtle or Pains: He delights much in an agreeable ſelect Company, and can be as cheerful and gay, in ſuch Intervals; as if each was his Equal: He loves plain Eating, and every thing that looks like *Engliſh*; can ſmoak his Pipe, and drink ſhare of whatever falls in his Way, but prefers good Malt Liquor to moſt others: In a word, he can

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ſuit himſelf to any thing; and if the Laws were in his Favour, I queſtion whether he would not be thought as great a Man, and allowed to inherit as many princely Virtues, as ſeveral that have been before his Time, and are now his Cotemporaries: But, as I have ſaid before, it is a difficult Task to purſue this young Gentleman's Subject as it ought, when the leaſt Thing that may be ſaid of him, tho' ever ſo juſt, muſt undergo the Cenſure of many, who will believe and allow nothing, but what ſquares with their own prejudiced Notions; and to propagate Truth among ſuch, whether in the preſent Caſe or any other, it is almoſt as neceſſary to have every Circumſtance ſealed by a Sort of Miracle, as it was to ſupport Religion, by the ſame means, when the *Chriſtian* Doctrine was firſt planted; and it is certain, many Things, concerning his Enterprizes and Eſcapes, when throughly known, are ſo very extraordinary, that, in another Age, it may appear as much like Romance as Truth; for Inſtance: How inconſiſtent will it ſound to a future Generation, that this young Gentleman, at the Age of Four-and-Twenty, with *two Ships only*, one of which was diſabled upon the Way, and could not proceed, with very little Money, a few Arms, and but ſix or ſeven private Friends to attend him, ſhould attempt the Conqueſt of three Kingdoms, ſuch as *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and to ſuccceed ſo well as to beat the King's Regular Troops with a Handful of Irregulars, who joined him at his firſt Landing in *Scotland*, above five hundred Miles from *London*;

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to make good his Way through *Edinburgh*, *Carliſle*, and all other Towns and Places; and to penetrate into the Heart of *England*, within four Days March of the Metropolis: From whence again, when his Council were for it, tho' contrary to his own private Opinion and Inclination he made ſo ſafe and regular a Retreat back, as ſcarce to loſe a Man in Marching about three hundred Miles into *Scotland*, notwithſtanding there were above twenty thouſand Regular Forces, beſides many Thouſands of Irregulars, in different Armies, to intercept and defeat him; and after this he faced about, engaged the main Body of the King's Army, and beat them at the memorable Battle of *Falkirk*: I ſay, who is it a hundred Years hence, that will believe thus much of this Story? Tho' we who are now living know it to be literally true, and alſo that when ever he engaged the King's Regular Troops, he was inferior to them in Number with his Irregulars; and that the firſt Battle of *Preſton-Pans*, he had at leaſt two to one againſt him. When he firſt landed in *Scotland*, ſome of his Friends being no way provided for ſuch an Undertaking, nor ſo much as apprized of his coming, they adviſed him to return to *France*, at leaſt till a more favourable Opportunity offered; but he declared againſt it, in as modeſt, tho' earneſt Terms as he could; telling them, that if he might once get any tolerable Number of Friends together, he had great hopes of being joined by others, both in *Scotland* and *England*, as he choſe rather to ſucceed by that Method, if poſſible, than by any

other Aſſiſtance; believing it much more agreeable to all his Friends, as well as to him: And as he had thrown himſelf entirely into their Arms, and under their Protection alone, he hoped they would gratify him with that Opportunity of making ſome Trial of Succeſs, and not ſuffer him to go back again without; when, if they did, nothing upon Earth could poſſibly give him ſo much Chagreen and Concern: All which Entreaties, with his moſt engaging Behaviour, prevailed upon thoſe to whom he firſt appeared, to riſe for him, which produced all that followed: And, tho' he was born and brought up ſo tenderly, in the exceſſive warm Climate of *Italy*, he underwent as many uncommon Hardſhips and Fatigues in the cold Climate of *Scotland*, and expoſed himſelf as much as the meaneſt Man about him; lived in common as they did, and was generally the firſt, on all Occaſions, ready to jump in and wade through Waters and Moors, ſometimes up to his Armpits, which added Life and Spirit to all that belonged to him. In the whole Courſe of his march from the *Highlands* to *Derby* and back, he never rode on Horſeback, or in a Coach, forty Miles all put together, tho' he had the Opportunity of doing both; but whenever he heard that any of the poor private Men were ſick, or out of Order, he tenderly ordered his own Horſes for them, did every Thing that could be thought of to comfort them, and always diſcovered a greater Concern for thoſe about him, than for himſelf: He behaved in a moſt generous becoming Manner to the worſt of his Enemies, whenever they were in his Power; treating them with as much Sweetneſs and Humanity, as if they had been Friends; and appeared more

more like one lamenting their Fate, than an injured Perſon reſenting his own Wrongs; which muſt be allowed by all People, free from Prejudice and Partiality, to be the ſtrongeſt Proofs of a truly great and good Mind, eſpecially as it was often contrary to the Opinions of many about him, who took the liberty of aſſuring him, that the Lenity of his Family, as they called it, had been often barbarouſly rewarded, and that they feared he would find the ſame from many he had to do with; but no Arguments whatever could make the leaſt Alteration in his pure Sentiments of Honour and Charity, or in his good Deſigns; adding, that let what would happen, nothing could afford him more Satisfaction of Mind, than to think of having treated his Fellow-Creatures with that Care and Compaſſion, which is due from all Men to the meaneſt and worſt of Enemies, more particularly in Times of Diſtreſs; and whether ſuch a Gentleman-like Behaviour was worthy of Imitation, or not, it muſt ever merit Love and Admiration among all Men of Honour and Generoſity, be their private Opinion in other Matters what it will. He was always ready and willing, upon the firſt Repreſentation, to ſave all People and Places from Injury, tho' ever ſo much againſt his own Intereſt; and when the City of *Edinburgh* laid before him the Damage that would enſue from attacking the Citadel, he at once deſiſted; and acted upon the ſame Principles in all other Affairs that required it, from the Beginning to the End of his Attempts; inſomuch that no tyrannical oppreſſive Methods, which are the uſual Concomitants of Uſurpers, ſeems to have had any

Place in his Breaſt; and however he may deſerve that Title by Law, he acted like an entire Stranger to their Properties; for, inſtead of behaving as an outrageous Invader, with Fire and Sword, he rather appeared as one armed with Love and Mercy: What ſuch a Man is ordained for muſt be left to that Power which alone diſpoſes all; but it is certain, that Providence ſeems to have been very liberal to him in all his Trials and Diſappointments, particularly after the Battle of *Culloden*. When the young Gentleman ſaw all loſt, for that time, of which it is preſumed he had an early Idea, he very judiciouſly, and with more Calmneſs of Mind and Temper than could be expected from one in his Condition, ſaid, "Gentlemen, I am ſorry for the "Misfortune of this Day, but hope I may yet live "to retrieve it; however, for the preſent, I beg "that every one may take care of himſelf the beſt "that he can, 'till we ſee whether any Succours "arrive, or there is a Poſſibility of joining and "rallying again: I ſhall endeavour to take care of "myſelf in common, but muſt avoid every thing "particular, for fear of Diſcovery: So God direct "us all for the beſt." And thus they parted: A moſt melancholy Scene, and a ſevere Trial for him; and what a Magnanimity of Soul, and brave Reſolution, muſt he have, to ſupport himſelf under ſuch a rapid Torrent of Calamities, as appeared then at one View to threaten him? Left alone to ſhift for himſelf amidſt Enemies of all Kinds: Surrounded with all manner of Difficulties: Likely to be betrayed by ſome; ſure to be hunted from Place to Place by others; and a meer Stranger to

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the By-paths, and Ways he muſt be obliged to wander through, as well as to the Language: Thirty thouſand Pounds bid for his Life: Not the leaſt Proſpect of ever getting away, either by Land or Sea, the whole *Engliſh* Army being in full Scent of him, and Ships at all Ports and Places, to intercept every Thing, that could either ſuccour him where he was, or favour his Eſcape; and no Proviſions to be got for Money or Charity, but at the Hazard of his Life in asking for: No Friends to conſult, or any Place to call at, where he could be ſure of meeting with any: Knew not, but that every Perſon he ſaw might be the Man he had moſt reaſon to fear: All People upon the Wing to ſave themſelves; Self-Preſervation and ſordid Intereſt, in full Career throughout the whole Country; and, in a word, all human Means of ſaving himſelf morally impoſſible: When all theſe Things, I ſay, are impartially conſidered; and that he ſhould be able to ſupport Nature and Health for near five Months, under ſuch miſerable Hardſhips, and at laſt to get off in Safety, who but an Infidel can diſpute the Goodneſs of Providence in his Preſervation? During his Wanderings, he has been often two Days and Nights at a time, and ſometimes more, without eating Bread, or any other Refreſhment than a Draught of Water; and was once ſo ſurrounded by his Enemies, for a Day and Night, as to be deprived of that ſmall Happineſs, tho' he was in ſight of a fine Stream, but dare not ſtir out from where he lay concealed, for fear of being diſcovered; and it being

ing moſt violent hot Weather, and quite open to the Sun, among burning Rocks, which dry'd and ſcorched him to Death, had not a faithful Friend, who was then with him, crept out upon his Hands and Knees, at the utmoſt Hazard, and brought him his old greaſy Bonnet full of Water, he might have died away for want of it; and tho' he had good Reaſons to think and obſerve, that the Water was not free from ſome living Fruits of Sweat and Diſtreſs, he thankfully accepted the Favour and thought it a moſt delicious Draught. In roving from Place to Place, as he never dare remain long in any one, he frequently met with common Men of the different Party, that knew who he was; but inſtead of Inſults, or the leaſt Appearance of Danger, he found in them nothing but pure diſintereſted Generoſity and Compaſſion, contributing every thing in their Power to his Relief and Safety; which is convincing, that moſt Men are naturally honeſt, and inclin'd to Acts of Humanity, and Benevolence one towards another, eſpecially in Times of publick Calamity; and that whenever they ſwerve from theſe wholeſome and juſt Inſtincts of Nature, it muſt be the effects of a bad Education, or by the wicked Example of others; too often of their Superiors, who ſet no Bounds to their avaritious corrupt Inclinations, and make a mere Scoff and Ridicule of all Things, human and divine, that ſtand in Competition with their mercenary Views, and vicious unreſtrained Paſſions; however, in all his Diſtreſſes, he never had the Misfortune to meet with any of theſe firſt-rate Monſters, tho',

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as I have ſaid before, he was frequently obliged to join in Company, with ſeveral that were not of his Party, and who gave him to underſtand in plain Words, that they knew him well; but that he need not be under any Apprehenſions from them; that they were above taking any Advantage of his Diſtreſs; and often directed him which Ways to take for his Purpoſe. He one Day fell in with five Men belonging to his Enemies, well armed; but being all along in a very mean Dreſs, and a thorough Diſguiſe, he had no Notion of being known to any of them; ſo, after the uſual Salutations among Travellers, being very faint and tired, and having eat nothing for two Days before, he asked them in a Sort of merry Way, "What Cheer they had?" To which they anſwered, 'We have a few cold 'boil'd Potatoes and Salt, which, if you'll partake 'of, you are welcome to.' He thank'd them hear-'tily, and ſaid, "It would be very acceptable, if "they pleaſed:" And having ſome *Whiſky* left in his Bottle, he inſiſted upon their taking a Dram with him: So they all ſat down together, and regaled themſelves upon Potatoes and his Liquor; during which Time, among other Things, they asked him, 'Which Way he was going?' To which he gave them, what he thought a proper Anſwer; when, very much to his Surprize, one of them ſaid, 'Sir, 'you had better take ſome other Route, for you will 'not be ſafe in going that Way; becauſe you may 'be in Danger of falling in with ſome of the King's 'Troops, *&c.*' To which he reply'd, with a chearful Air, to avoid Suſpicion, "How can that en-"danger me? I ſhould be glad to ſee them." 'O! 'Sir,'

'Sir,' ſays they, 'You need not tell us that, for 'we *ken* You *weel*.' "Why, pray who do you "take me to be?" 'In Troth, Sir, we ken you 'to be CHARLEY,' (which was what they called him in common) 'and we are ſorry you are in ſo 'hazardous a Road, tho' we are not of your Party; 'but we ſcorn to hurt you, and ſhall be proud to 'adviſe you for the beſt.' "Well, Gentlemen," ſays he, "ſince it is ſo, I put my Confidence in "you, and frankly own I am the Perſon you take "me to be; and thrice happy in meeting ſuch no-"ble generous Friends, inſtead of Enemies, as I "might firſt imagine; of whoſe Favours I ſhall "always retain the moſt grateful Senſe." Upon which they travelled ſome time together, and by this Accident there happened ſomething in his Favour ſo very extraordinary, that it cannot be related at preſent; but will be thought a little aſtoniſhing hereafter, when it comes to be publickly known.

He had with him for a time ſix of his own Party, all brave Fellows, and ſuch as he could entirely depend upon in every reſpect; and having ſeveral Occaſions to conſult them upon Ways and Means, not of raiſing Money, he called them his little Parliament, tho' only one of them could ſpeak *Engliſh*, who was Interpreter in all Debates; and being at one time quite inviron'd in Dangers, with the Sea one Way, impaſſable Precipices and Rocks the other, three hundred of his Enemies in Front of him, and forty Men to guard a narrow Paſs in the Rear; moſt of them in Sight, and ſometimes ſo near that they could hear them

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ſpeak; they began to think it almoſt impoſſible to eſcape much longer; but he, according to his uſual Vivacity and Preſence of Mind, exhorted them to be of good cheer; and asked them, "What "they thought of fighting their Way through the "forty Men, as they were well armed? That if "they could approve of it, he would lead them; "and, with his double Barrel Gun and Piſtols, "he would do the moſt he could, before he made "uſe of his cutting Sword; and did not queſtion "their doing the ſame; and that by the ſudden Sur-"prize and Confuſion it would occaſion, he be-"lieved they might make their Way through, *&c.*" His little Parliament, as he called them, deſired a ſhort time to conſider upon ſo nice and great a Point; and ſoon let him know by their Interpreter, "That "they were ready and willing to follow him, in "whatever he ſhould think fit to attempt, only to "take notice, that if any thing happened to his "Perſon, they would not be anſwerable for it, ei-"ther to the King his Father, as they called him, "or to their Country; but as to fighting through "the forty Men, tho' they did not look upon it "impracticable, conſidering his Reſolution, they "thought beſt to defer it, as Night was drawing "on, and then endeavour to ſteal by in the Dark; "and if that failed, they would do as he propoſed, "not doubting of Succeſs." To which Opinion of his little faithful Council he readily acquieſced; wherein they happily ſucceeded in the Night, tho' they paſſed ſo near the Enemies, as to hear ſome of them breathe, and others ſwear that nothing could prevent their having him in the Morning, as

they were positive of his being within that Circle; for there being a continual Search after him, whenever the Spies had fixed him, as they thought, they gave immediate Intelligence of it, as was then the Case: However, here he was once more relieved from the Jaws of Death, to the great Surprize and Disappointment of those who thought his further Escape morally impossible; but in a Word, he has been often in as great Danger as then, and in open Sight of his Enemies, tho' they could not get at him, either by means of Waters and Morasses, or other providential Incidents of some kind, which most amazingly attended him. He had with him a long time a Lad, or Youth, of about 18 Years of Age, of the *Lochiel* Clan, who proved faithful and affectionate to him beyond human Conception; he used to leave his Master concealed, and would go to buy or beg Provisions of any ordinary Kind that he could get, and has even ventured among the King's Troops for that Purpose; all to support his poor CHARLEY, as he called him; and when they have been quite reduced to one small Cake of Oatmeal, and knew not where to get another, he always very honestly shared it; and acted in every respect with as much or more Honour, Fidelity, and Affection to his Master, than I believe would have happened to him in the Hands of his *Chief Secretary*, or the first Lord of his Council; and what an indelible Infamy and Reproach must it be to others, of high Birth and Education, to hear of such a noble Constancy of Mind, and generous Behaviour in this poor Youth, and others mentioned in this small Tract, when they consider how little they make of betraying their best and dearest Friends, or of forfeiting their Trust, in e-

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very Circumſtance of Life; and, at laſt, glory in becoming living Monuments of all Kinds of Villainy and Ingratitude. He embarked ſeveral Times in open Boats, wholly at the Mercy of the Seas, in hopes of getting to ſome Place of Reſt and Safety; but was as often prevented by tempeſtuous Weather and Storms, which in the end always turned to his Advantage; for tho' ſometimes it has brought them to the very Brink, as they thought, of being ſwallowed by the Waves, that has proved the Cauſe of his not falling directly into the Mouths of his Enemies, who have been waiting to intercept him: When the Boatmen on theſe Occaſions, have been ſo tired and terrified, by the Violence of the Seas, as to appear a little ſurly and ill-natured, he has tugg'd hard at the Oars himſelf, till he has bliſtered and cut his Hands; has ſung them a merry Song, told them a Story, and contrived every thing in his Power to pleaſe and divert them; but when he has found it all to no purpoſe, and that they have been for putting in any-where to land, tho' ever ſo improper, he has exerciſed his Authority ſo judiciouſly as ſoon to convince them of their Folly, and has brought them into better Temper; for he is allowed to be a very great Maſter of his own Paſſions, and to diſcern thoſe in others ſo well, as to manage them with Succeſs. He was obliged to take up with all Things, good or bad, that fell in his Way; and has met with many unexpected Deliverances, ſome of which cannot be told without Danger of prejudicing certain Perſons; and others not thoroughly known to any Body but himſelf: He found a faithful Fiſherman, who proved of infinite Service to him on many Occaſions, and never failed

him in any Thing that he required; and it is very certain, that the Fair Sex, who have ever an uncommon Feeling for Bravery and Greatneſs in Diſtreſs, have ſtood him in extraordinary Stead, when nothing elſe could have ſaved him: And at other times the young Gentlemen have been as ready to ſacrifice their own Lives, to ſave his; and have, for that purpoſe, thrown themſelves into the open Ways of the Enemy, to delay their Purſuit, and favour his Eſcape; and ſome, who were taken for him, during the Times of the hotteſt Search, loſt their Lives on that Account; while others were left as dead, of the Wounds they received; which made many ſo ſanguine as to affirm, that he was abſolutely killed, and the Glory of it given to ſome particular Perſons; which Notion having ſtrongly prevailed, made ſeveral ceaſe ſuch diligent Search after him, and that, among other providential Events, contributed very much to his Advantage and Safety. It was alſo reported, for a time, that he was drowned in endeavouring to get away, and at another time, that a ſmall Veſſel, in which he was, had been run down and ſunk, by one that was in chace of him; ſo that one way or other loſt he was for certain, and never to be heard of more; all which happily for him, added very much to his Preſervation. In his various Routs and Sojournments he often met with ſome of his faithful Friends, in his own melancholy Condition, roving about for Shelter, but could never have the Satisfaction of continuing long with them, for fear of being diſcovered, as well as for want of Proviſions; and it is evident, he thought himſelf under a Neceſſity of tracing the moſt

moſt obſcure Parts of the Country, with which a few only were acquainted, or he might have got off much ſooner, as many Noblemen and Gentlemen, belonging to him, had done; but ſeveral Events ſince ſufficiently manifeſt, that he could not be too cautious, conſidering the Tranſactions of certain Perſons, at and about the Time of his fatal Defeat, when, too late, ſome begun to perceive it a Thing predetermined. Several Ships were ſent from different Ports of *France* round the Coaſts of *Scotland*, to find him, who made all the Signals they could to the People on Shore for that Purpoſe; but could not put in for the Men of War, who lay in all Places to prevent them; notwithſtanding which two Frigates arrived on the *Weſtern* Coaſt, ſoon after the Battle, with a Remittance of Forty Thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, and a Recruit of Arms, Ammunition and Proviſions, which were all ſafely landed; and with theſe Ships there went away Lord *Perth*, his Brother Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Elcho*, and many others; but ſtill the unfortunate young Chevalier was left behind, it not being known where to find him, tho' his *famous truſty* and *well-beloved Secretary* was on the Spot, well-knowing what was coming; and Thirty-five Thouſand Pounds Part of the ſaid Money, was paid into his *pure undefiled Hands*, for his Maſter's Uſe, of which we may reaſonably preſume he has taken as much care as of his Life; and as it over-balanced the Price ſet upon his Maſter's Head, no Body ought to be ſurprized that a Perſon of his *diſtinguiſhed nice Honour* and *Integrity*, ſhould incline to ceaſe from his Labours, and endeavour to ſpend the remainder of his Days in

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that perfect Peace and Tranquillity of Mind, which is always ſo inſeparable from a calm, mild and good Conſcience. In the midſt of theſe happy Proſpects, to the *memorable* and *moſt inimatable Secretary*, the unfortunate young Gentleman his Maſter was frequently without Meat, or any Place to put his Head in; and what was more ſhocking to him than all, was forced to part with his faithful Friends one after another; among whom were Meſſieurs *Sheridan*, and *O' Sullivan*, the latter of which had the good Fortune to meet with a *Dunkirk* Veſſel on the Coaſt, and they landed him ſafe, after many Dangers and Difficulties upon the Paſſage, at *Blackenbourg* near *Oſtend*; not in *Ireland*, any more than Lord *Elcho* landed in *Norway*, as mentioned in a late erroneous imperfect Account, called, *The Young Chevalier*, &c. In the Month of *September* another Veſſel arrived, ſafe, on the *Weſtern* Coaſt of *Scotland*, with ſome Officers, who went in queſt of the young Gentleman, with a firm Reſolution to find him, if living, or loſe their own Lives in the Attempt; and they luckily put into a ſmall Creek, within a few Miles of a Place where he then happened to be: Upon landing, they met a Gentleman of his Party, who was very cautious of anſwering them, till he had reaſon to believe, by ſome Circumſtances, that they were Friends; but even then he only agreed to convey them a little way up the Country, in order, as it were, to enquire for him; which being agreed to, he conducted them, and at the proper Place they were introduced to him, who being ſoon ſatisfied what they

they were come upon, received them with all proper Marks of Affection, and rejoiced at his good Fortune in meeting them; while they on their Parts, were in the greateſt Tranſports to find him living and well, after the various circumſtantial Reports, which had been ſpread to the contrary. Being now ſurrounded by a few faithful Friends, and his Ship ſo near, his Satisfaction began to increaſe; but nothing could compleat it ſo truly, as his having with him his juſtly great and valuable Friend, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and a few more of his Friends, who accidentally joined with him about that time, when, having this Proſpect of a Deliverance for himſelf, and regarding their Safety as his own, he could not help looking upon it as an additional Inſtance of the Goodneſs of Providence to him and them. It alſo fell out, that the two *Barriſdales*, the elder and younger, happened to be juſt then in that Part of the Country, which is a little remarkable; they having, as it was confidently reported, entered into an Agreement with *ſomebody*, to deliver the young Gentleman up, at a certain Time; which he well knew, and of all their deſigned Treachery againſt him, tho' they little thought of it; but not being able to perform their Contract, they apprehended more Danger to themſelves, than if no ſuch Thing had been propoſed, fearing it would rather be taken for temporiſing than any real Deſign; and finding that he was then likely to get off ſafe, and that all their hopes were at an End, they begg'd Leave of the Chevalier to go along with him; in which he told them they might

might pleaſe themſelves: So they went on board with the reſt, who knew alſo of their former Intentions. And, as ſoon as they landed in *France*, they were both put under Confinement; which, as the young Gentleman is no way inclined to Paſſion or Cruelty, is a tolerable Proof of their Behaviour. In his Way to the Ship, with his Friends, he could not forget his uſual Humanity, begging them to ſend different Ways, to find any that wanted to get away; and when he got to the Shore, he ordered the Captain to land as much Proviſions and Liquor, as could poſſible be ſpared, for the Uſe of all thoſe that wanted it, or for others that might come that Way; and, in ſhort, he continued there as long as he could, to perform theſe laſt acts of Generoſity and Goodneſs; which, conſidering the Hurry and Danger he was in, might have been forgot; and was quite excuſable had that been the Caſe. The Wind proving fair, they put off to Sea; and tho' they ſaw ſeveral Ships, had the good Luck to eſcape them all: When they came in ſight of the Coaſt, intending for *Breſt*, a violent Storm aroſe, which they could no way weather; and that, which they thought unlucky, prevented their running in among ſome Men of War, who lay near, and off that Harbour; and muſt have taken them, had they not, by this means, changed their Courſe, and got into *Morlaix*, not to *Boulogne*, as has been ſaid; where he was received with all imaginable Marks of Diſtinction and Joy. After a ſhort Time of Refreſhment, he ſet out Poſt for *Paris*, in his old ordinary Diſguiſe, *Highland* Dreſs; where,

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where, being arrived, his Brother the Duke of *York*, as he is called there, was ſent for; and being come, the Mixture of Joy, Grief, and Surprize, that appeared between them, being the moſt affectionate Brothers, perhaps in the World, made the Scene too affecting to be deſcribed: And in which, his Enemies, where they not made of Adamant, muſt have taken ſome Share, had they been preſent to behold it. To ſee him in his mean, dirty ragged Garbs, weather-beaten, and changed in his Complexion and Countenance, for Want of Reſt and the common Neceſſaries of Life; ſeveral Parts of him ſcratched and torn with Buſhes and Thorns; and nothing about him but the ſtrongeſt Marks of Hardſhip and Sufferings; who is it, I ſay, that could behold ſo melancholy a Sight, without being affected by it? Except ſuch as are Strangers to every Thing but Barbarity and Cruelty. When Water and proper things were brought to waſh and refreſh him, with clean Linen and Cloaths to ſhift him all over, of which he ſtood in great need; his Brother, in Surprize, asked him, 'How his Legs and Feet came to be in 'ſuch a miſerable Condition, with cuts and ſcratch-'es through his Shoes and Stockings?' He anſwered him, ſmiling, 'Oh! Sir! You don't conſider, 'that I was forced to be very ſaving of my Shoes 'and Stockings, not knowing where to get more 'when they were gone; and when the Roads and 'Places I paſſed through were any thing tolerable, 'I pulled them off, and walked barefoot, to ſave 'them, for trudging along in the Dark, and to uſe 'ſometimes in the Day among the ſharp Rocks and 'Craigs.' Which brought upon his Brother, as well

well as others, a freſh Flood of Grief, and occaſioned him to ſay, 'That he thought, whoever was to 'know and conſider the Miſeries and Diſappoint-'ments he had undergone, who was brought up 'ſo tenderly, and taught ſo early to believe and 'expect, that greater Things would fall to his Lot, 'might receive ſome Benefit by it in Misfortunes.'

After a few of theſe melancholy Intervals of Commiſeration, he became a little more chearful and eaſy, when he had changed his Cloaths and Linen; and the Company about petitioned for the ordinary Things he had been ſtripped of; the leaſt of which, though but a Button, was eſteemed of uncommon Value, by way of *Memorandum*, &c. and without caſting Lots for his Garments, they were ſhared among them, ſome whole and others in Pieces. When it was known in *Paris* that he was ſafe arrived, People of all Ranks and Degrees were continually flocking to ſee him; and if their old Monarch *Louis the Great* had been raiſed from the Dead, there could ſcarce appear more Joy, or greater Numbers of People crowd after him wherever he went: And, as for the Ladies, they coveted nothing more than an Opportunity of ſubſcribing half what they had in the World to do him Service. When he was a little recovered of his violent Fatigues, and had received the proper Compliments upon his Arrival, he went to *Verſailles*, to viſit the King and Royal Family, where he was received with as much Affection and high Eſteem, as if he had been a Son of their own: There was a very numerous and ſplendid Court on the Occaſion; and the Queen, with all the Ladies at Court, being very curious to

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hear ſomething of his Sufferings and Eſcapes, ſhe impatiently laid hold of him; but, in anſwering her Queſtions, the Subject ſoon became too ſerious and affecting to be withſtood; and her Majeſty, with all that were preſent, burſt into Tears, and continued ſo for a Time, lamenting the incredible Hardſhips he had ſuffered, and admiring the Hero, as they called him, who had been able to ſupport himſelf under ſuch a Torrent of Calamities, as he had been viſited with; which nothing but perfect Bravery, and true Greatneſs of Mind could overcome.

Having brought this unfortunate Gentleman into ſuch kind compaſſionate Hands, and good Quarters, there I leave him for the preſent; and ſhall only remark upon the whole, that it appears, by all Manner of Circumſtances and Accounts, ſince, that whatever proved wrong, and againſt his Intereſt, was acted contrary to his own private Opinion: He was for marching directly towards *London*, when he defeated General *Cope*, at firſt ſetting out; but that was prevented by the *Highlanders*, and the reſt, running home with their Plunder, according to their uſual Cuſtom; and though he gained the Victory that Day, as it was, it is allow'd, that if his Advice had been wholly followed, not a Man could have eſcaped being killed or taken; but after having given his own Reaſons, tho' ever ſo good, he acquieſced to thoſe of his Council, believing all to be well intended, and having a natural Abhorrence to every Thing that ſeems poſitive or arbitrary; tho' as Matters happened, many that were about him

ſay, it had been better for him to have abided more by his own Judgment.

He was very much againſt going back from *Derby*, was rather for ſtriking into *Wales*, hazarding a Battle, or any thing elſe; and never appeared under ſo great a Concern, as when that was determined by his Chief General Lord *George*, &c. quite contrary to his Inclination, and his Opinion, in the Debates about it: However he endeavoured to comfort himſelf with the Hopes of meeting with a Reforcement in his Way back, by means of Lord *John Drummond*, who landed from *France* with above a Thouſand brave Regular Troops, all Sorts of Arms, Artillery, Ammunition, and Money; and was joined at his Landing by above Two Thouſand more; ſo that if that Gentleman had done his Duty, in following as faſt as he ought, or might have done, with ſuch an additional Force, it muſt neceſſarily have proved of extraordinary Advantage, in Point of Strength, as well as by adding freſh Life and Spirits to thoſe that were gone before; eſpecially, if they had met them upon their Retreat: But nothing of this Kind happened, or was attempted, which has given Room to every Body of common Underſtanding to look upon them as a very uſeleſs Corps, and no way anſwering the End of their being ſent. The Chevalier was for purſuing his Victory at *Falkirk*, but was overruled in that alſo: He was entirely againſt the King's Army paſſing the *Spey*; but that was ſuffered, as well as all the reſt: He was for attacking the Duke in his Camp, the Night before the Battle

Battle of *Culloden*, in which he was likewiſe oppoſed; and the next Day, when they did engage, ſome Thouſands of his Men, who had been ordered another Way by his General Lord *George*, never came up; which, with every thing elſe that proved fatal to him, was contrary to Orders or Expectation. There are many other Inſtances of Deſign, Neglect, or Diſobedience, call it which you will, for one of the Three it muſt be; but thoſe already mentioned are ſufficient to ſhew, that either ſome about him were groſly miſtaken, or that all of them were not over-righteous: Of which the Readers may judge, as they think proper, from the few real Facts that lie before them. The Author could be more particular as to the Names and Places, as well as many other Things; but that not being, in his Opinion, neceſſary, and that he has no Deſign either to prejudice the Living, or traduce the Dead, he chuſes to avoid it.

To conclude therefore, it is preſumed, that no Man of Candor or Generoſity, can diſallow this unfortunate young Gentleman's having a very nice, ſevere Task upon his Hands, from the Beginning to the End of his Undertakings; and that he ought to have uncommon Parts, as well as excellent Talents in pleaſing, to give Content, under his Circumſtances, to ſuch a Number of different Nations and Tempers, as he had to do with; yet it appears, that he managed ſo well among them all, as to leave none any juſt Reaſons of Complaint: And, if common Juſtice be not a Crime, it may be truly ſaid of him, That he ſhewed an Aſſiduity in good Actions,

Actions, Moderation in his Expectations, Humility in his Carriage, and forgiving of his Enemies; the Commemoration of which, in others may, or ought to be highly instructive to our Friends, under all Denominations, without any Distinctions whatsoever.

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APPENDIX

Concerning the

Preliminary ARTICLES.

AND

Some OBSERVATIONS upon them, no Way unworthy of Conſideration.

HAVING towards the Concluſion of the foregoing Diologue juſt touched upon what Kind of a Peace we might expect, if any; and the Preliminary Articles being ſince ſign'd by the Miniſters of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and the *States-General*, I cannot conclude this ſmall Pamphlet, without ſaying a little more on what has occurr'd ſince that *great* and *ſalutary* Point has been ſo wonderfully brought about; which all the World muſt allow, by what is ſaid of thoſe Articles, to be full as great a Maſter-piece of our Politicks, after the many Millions and Lives that have been loſt, as that of our entering at firſt into the War on the Continent. As to the Contents of the Articles, they ſeem to be ſtill a Secret, at leaſt to us at home, tho' there

there has been various Accounts and Conjectures concerning them, and perhaps moſt of that without Foundation; yet all People that ſeem to have any regard for the Welfare and Happineſs of their Country, incline to fear that poor *England*, who generally pays the Piper, muſt on her Part deliver up *Cape-Breton*, and all other Conqueſts that has, or may happen abroad, before the final Concluſion of a Peace, as well as *Gibraltar* and *Port-mahon*: And if that ſhould really prove to be the Caſe, as is ſtrongly ſuggeſted, I think it is too much for us at preſent to dread, without knowing of a Certainty, that it muſt be our Fate: When on the other hand, we have nothing to expect in return that can be equivalent to the giving up thoſe important Places, which once parted from can never be retrieved; but muſt always remain as ſo many bitter Thorns in our Sides, from the Hands of our Enemies; and whereby they will for ever after be enabled, not only to prejudice us in our Trade, but alſo to annoy us in our Shipping, and break again with us upon very little pretence, whenever they think proper; being then ſenſible that we have none of thoſe uſeful Reſourſes left to ſuccour us; but notwithſtanding all theſe Surmiſes and Reports, for as yet I cannot believe them any thing elſe, let us hope that it is impoſſible any ſuch Things ſhould be complied with on any Pretences or Conſiderations whatſoever; or that any *Engliſh* Miniſtry, under his preſent gracious Majeſty can ever enter into the actual Commiſſion of what appears to every Body without Exception, ſo apparently deſtructive and diſhonourable to *Great-Britain*, and ſo highly

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advantageous to her Enemies: Let us therefore I ſay, hope that the Iſſue of this Congreſs may prove more juſt and favourable, eſpecially as his Majeſty's Preſence on the Continent was thought neceſſary, without doubt, for that Purpoſe only; and we ought to remain fully ſatisfied, that nothing can promote our Intereſt more at this nice and critical Conjuncture; but more particulary, when he is followed by one of the moſt *able* Miniſters, and of the longeſt ſtanding, that ever yet attended him; upon whom we ought alſo, in Gratitude, to believe that nothing could prevail to undertake croſſing the Seas, againſt which, by ſome Inſtinct in Nature, he has always had the greateſt Dread, but that of the Good and Glory of his Country; in the ſerving of which, ſhould any Thing extraordinary happen to him, we may for the Reaſon before us, and that brave *Roman* Reſolution which he has now taken, juſtly compare him to the great *Marcas Curtius*, in the War of the *Gauls*: "When a Gulph appearing in "Midſt of the publick Place, which they could "not fill up by any Manner of Means; and the "*Augurs* being conſulted upon it, declared that it "would never cloſe again till the moſt precious "Thing in *Rome* was thrown into it: This noble "*Roman*, for the Good of his Country, voluntarily mounts his Horſe, leaps into it all armed as "he was, and the Gulph immediately cloſed up." I remember it was whiſpered for a long Time, before the Seaſon for opening this Campaign, that we were going upon one of the moſt extraordinary and deſirable Expeditions, that had been, or could ever

be undertaken; the Succeſs of which was ſcarce to be queſtioned, as nothing had before been carried on with ſuch Secrecy, or better concerted; and I have heard ſome Gentlemen, both of the Army and Navy, ſay, that the Preparations made for it rendered it in a Manner invincible, and that the whole Fleet and Troops for that purpoſe were compleatly ready many Weeks before the Allied Army were jockey'd and ſurprized by the *French*, in the Inveſtiture of *Maeſtricht*; and ſure if ſuch a Blow had been given, before the *French* entered the Field, or we had been thus outwitted by their Forwardneſs, and the good Management of their Generals, it could not have failed of adding conſiderable Weight to our Negotiations, at the then expected Congreſs of *Aix*: On the contrary, the *French*, at firſt ſetting out, baffled all our Schemes, if we had any, ſtole upon us the Siege of this important Place, without any kind of Oppoſition, before our Armies, tho' all paid for before-hand, could be got together; and immediately, upon this ſudden and unexpected Event, the Allies, or ſomebody, as it is reported, did as ſuddenly, as all the reſt happened, deſire a Ceſſation of Arms, which was entered into; and then the Preliminaries, ſuch as they are ſaid to be, were ſoon ſigned, as beforementioned: Now, if the firſt Overtures for all this was made by us, after the *French* had gained that great Point of us without a Blow, nobody of common Reaſon ought to be ſurprized, that it ſhould encourage our Enemies to be ſo exorbitant in their Demands; and is it not natural to think that our Forwardneſs to enter into their Meaſures was too plain an Indication

of

of our Neceſſities, or Diſtreſs? Which, in the Opinion of many brave honeſt Men, had been better concealed, as long as poſſible, or while we had twenty Men of War in the World to depend upon; eſpecially as the Remedy, by what we are yet given to underſtand, ſeems to be full as bad, or worſe, than the Diſeaſe, provided we are to part with theſe important Places, which has coſt us ſo much Blood and Treaſure; and, if once loſt, can never more be recovered. Had *England* puſhed the Succeſſes, which Fortune, at laſt, began to favour us with by Sea, ſhe might have been ſure of coming to a much better Market next Year, let what would happen this Campaign on the other Side of the Water, that is, with regard to her own Intereſt; for I don't pretend to undertake that of her numerous Dependents on the Continent, with whom it is to be wiſh'd ſhe had never had any Concern; and had all their Countries been deſtroyed this Year, *Great-Britain*, as ſuch, by making uſe of, and improving her natural Strength by Sea, and that only, could, in the worſt of Times, have procured to herſelf more laſting, honourable, and advantageous Terms, that can poſſibly be the Iſſue of what now ſeems to be depending: As to the ceaſing all Hoſtilities, at preſent, by Land and Sea, nothing could ever have anſwered the Purpoſes of the whole *French* Nation ſo effectually, in every Reſpect, whether a Peace enſues, or the War continues: Pray, were they not in a manner ſtarv'd, for want of Bread? Did not the People in ſeveral Capital Towns begin Inſurrections, or dangerous Tumults? And had their Armies continued in the Field, and we have taken due Care to

prevent their being relieved with our Corn, would not this Diſtreſs and Diſſatisfaction have daily increaſed? Had we not ſeveral Squadrons of brave Ships, well appointed, and all gone to take and deſtroy ſeveral of their Colonies abroad, and to prevent their Fleets both from attempting new Voyages, and returning home with their Cargoes already taken on Board, or to be ſhipp'd? Were they not thus beſet on every Side? And had they any Ships left to oppoſe us? Were not the *Ruſſian* Troops, ſo long talked of, and for which we had paid ſo large a Sum, in full March to aſſiſt us? And, as every Thing here mentioned was ſo, and paid and provided for by the Supplies ſo chearfully granted, had it not been quite as prudent to wait the Iſſue of all theſe noble Proſpects, as the Expences were already paid, and that we were in no want of Money to carry us through what was intended, and that by laying it all aſide, we are not like to be a Farthing in Pocket? Inſtead of which, by entering into the preſent Meaſures, before theſe Trials had been made, we have by one Daſh of a Pen deſtroyed all our Hopes, given our Enemies Time to concert other Methods, and have put every thing entirely into their Powers, that we before intended to deprive them of; therefore, let none be ſurprized that *France* ſhould at once agree to a Propoſal for a Suſpenſion of Arms, and ſigning Preliminaries, when, by ſo doing, they fruſtrate all that we deſigned to prejudice them in, and at the very ſame time, and by the ſame means, provide themſelves with every Thing they want, in caſe they cannot, or do not think it their Intereſt to agree to our Propoſals

poſals at laſt, or rather our Condeſcenſions. We have begun to call home our Ships, and diſcharge our Seamen: They are beginning to repair their Navy, buying up Ships wherever they can find them: They are getting home their large Fleets in Safety, filling their Magazines with Proviſions and Stores, and doing every thing proper to qualify them to begin with us a-new whenever it may beſt anſwer their Views; the Conſequences of which, in caſe of a Diſagreement, at the End of theſe Conferences, may prove more fatal to *England* than all that has yet happened; as many, that are now concerned, may, for very obvious Reaſons, take care of their future Proceedings, when they ought to know how difficult it may prove for us, after our many Diſappointments, to ſupport and ſupply them with Money any longer.

I have obſerved in moſt Occaſions of Diſpute on publick Affairs, ſince the Death of Queen *Anne*, that all our Misfortunes, of every Kind, though viſibly brought upon us by our own wicked Meaſures, have been at once attributed to the Peace of *Utrecht*; but, pray, admitting that to be the worſt Peace that ever *Great-Britain* entered into, to whom is it we muſt place all the unfortunate Things that have happened to the Nation ſince that Time, with the many Millions we have run in Debt, tho' in Times of Peace, as well as the inſupportable Load of Taxes that we now labour under? And what is it that ſhall be ſaid of thoſe who may agree to what is, at this time, ſuppoſed to be in Agitation? I think it is impoſſible for any Body to ſay more on that Head, or to anſwer

ſwer ſuch Queſtions better, than by preſenting the Readers with ſome Words of that truly great Man the Duke of *Ar——le*, in his memorable Speech upon the State of the Nation, in the Year 1740, wherein he ſays,

" THE Treaty of *Utrecht*, my Lords, is a " Meaſure that we have been often told is " the Scource of all the Inconſiſtancies that appear " in our Conduct for theſe laſt five and twenty " Years. My Lords, I had the Honour of ſitting " in this Houſe in that Time, and to have ſome " Share in the Succeſſes that might have intitled us " to a much better Treaty; I am very ſenſible it " was not a good Treaty, and when it came to be " conſidered by the Houſe, no Lord ſpoke with " greater Freedom on the Occaſion than I did. At " the ſame time, my Lords, my Oppoſition to it " could not proceed from any Diſſatisfaction, or " Ill-Will that I could bear to thoſe who conclud- " ed it. I lived on good Terms, nay had perſonal " Friendſhips with ſeveral who had a large Share " in the Negotiations that brought it about; but " I oppoſed it, becauſe I thought it might have " been better, and becauſe it gave up many Advan- " tages that we might have then juſtly claimed: " But, my Lords, bad as it was, I do not think " you have made a better ſince; and had even the " Advantages which the Nation gained by the Trea- " ty of *Utrecht*, been improved by the next Mini- " ſtry, had they made uſe of their Power in cement- " ing the ſhort-liv'd Miſunderſtanding that ſoon " after broke out among our Allies, and thus de-

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" priving *France* of all the Means of retrieving her " Power upon theſe Differences, you might not- " withſtanding all that then happened, have gone " on from Glory to Glory, till you had fixed the " Balance of Power unalterably in your own Hands. " But, my Lords, the ſucceeding Miniſtry took no " warning from the Miſconduct of their Predeceſ- " ſors; they took no Care to avoid treading in their " Footſteps, tho' the Ruin, to which they led, was " ſo clearly and ſo evidently pointed out; they fell " into a Train of fooliſh Negotiations, which diſ- " obliged and detached your beſt Friends from your " Intereſts, and which gave your natural Enemies " an Opportunity of retrieving all they had loſt. " They adopted a Maxim, my Lords, that any, even " the moſt diſhonourable Peace, was preferable to " a War; and by their inviolable Adherence to this " Maxim, they have led you into all that Diſcredit, " I had almoſt ſaid Scandal, that has come upon " you from all Quarters. This Situation, my Lords, " is the more dreadful, as it is attended with no " Security. We have negotiated ourſelves out of " all Reputation; and though we have been doing " nothing but forming Alliances, and making Trea- " ties for theſe twenty Years paſt, we have not at " this Day one Ally in the World, nor one Treaty " that, at this time, ſtands us in any Stead. My " Lords, I appeal to Facts: Where are your Allies? " Have you received the leaſt Aſſiſtance from any " Power in *Europe*, ſince you entered into this " War? Or, is there any Appearance of their de- " claring in your Favour?"

Here you have the free and open Sentiments of of that brave Soldier and Stateſman the late Duke of *A——le*, ſo long as eight Years ago, grounded upon Facts, as he aſſures us; and it may be very reaſonably preſumed, from the Nature of Things at this time, that if he had been ſtill living, he would have thought our preſent Condition and Situation abundantly more deplorable. And this noble Lord, at that time, was not ſingular in his Opinion; but what has it all availed, or to what purpoſe has been all the elaborate Speeches and Remonſtrances that have been made for ſuch a Number of Years paſt, againſt the Meaſures that have been ſo abſolutely purſued, contrary to the true Intereſt of the Nation, as all the Events manifeſtly prove at this Day? What is it but wrong Meaſures, that could reduce us to what we are come to? Or that could bring us to the Brink of that dangerous Precipice which we now ſeem to hang over? And is there one independent Perſon in the Kingdom, who was qualified for ſo doing, that has not all along oppoſed ſuch Deſtruction, and pointed out the fatal Conſequences that muſt inevitably attend them. Nay, is there ſcarce any, who have had the Management of Affairs, that have not, firſt or laſt, within theſe thirty Years and upwards, before they came to be in Power themſelves, exclaimed in like manner againſt the very Things which they have ſince endeavoured to ſupport, by every Means and Art in their Power? Ay, —— and for which they have been coupled with the Diſaffected, as all in the Oppoſition have been called at one time or other, and whenever they oppoſed any Thing, though ever ſo deſtructive, if

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propoſed by a certain Sett of Men; but as to the Noble Lord, whoſe Opinion I have juſt quoted, in regard to our Treaty-making, *&c.* I believe no Man dared, in his time, charge him with any Thing of that Kind, as no Man had ever given more uſeful or ſtronger Proofs to the contrary; but yet that was no reaſon that he ought not, and did not oppoſe certain wicked Meaſures that ſeemed to him againſt the real Intereſt of *Britain*, from whatſoever Quarter they might be introduced, or whomſoever they might be to gratify; and yet I ſhall not take upon me to ſay, that even this very great Man always, and upon every Occaſion in his Life, acted with the ſame Conſtancy, and pure Diſintereſtedneſs, as towards the latter End of his Time; however, let us think, and hope, that he would have done ſo, had he ſooner found out his Error, and had ſeen the ſame Neceſſity for acting, which is doing him all the Juſtice in my Power at preſent; and happy would it be for poor *England*, tho' ever ſo late, that others ſhould follow that noble Example of departing from their Errors, rather than glory in the Purſuit of them.

In the midſt of all our happy Meaſures and Miſcarriages, as well as under that moſt heavy Load of Debts and Taxes which we labour, we have the Happineſs to behave with that Duty and Condeſcenſion, which all good and faithful Subjects ought to do as long as they are able; and that alone ought to be the ſtrongeſt Motive, out of common Gratitude, to relieve us; for tho' we are as ſenſible of our Burdens, as our Neighbours the *Dutch*, thank God, we live under a more happy and wholeſome Form

of Government, from whoſe Laws we can never ſwerve of ourſelves, and God forbid that any Miſeries, how great ſoever, ſhould put Men upon ſuch wicked unwarrantable Proceedings, as we now daily read of among them; but it is a little aſtoniſhing, that, by any ſuch Means, they ſhould be in the leaſt likelihood of being relieved; and no other Country can, I think, look upon it as a deſirable Precedent; but, I am ſure, we never received any Good from that Quarter in our Lives. If we do but conſider, after what is now broke out among them, we ought not to be ſurprized at their Forwardneſs, any more than at that of the *French* to ſign the Preliminaries; for tho' they have ſtifled it all along, they have had nothing but private Tumults and Caballing among them, ever ſince that of a Stadtholder: That Choice begun it, and ſo it has continued; and had the War continued alſo till now, that their Deſigns are come to a Ripeneſs, which we may preſume was dreaded or foreſeen, every Body may eaſily judge of the Conſequences; and for the ſame Reaſons let us never imagine, tho' *Great-Britain* was to ſtand out, as we ought, and not agree to the exorbitant Demands of our Enemies, but that our good *Hogan Mogan* Friends will take ſpecial Care of themſelves, eſpecially if the Mob inſiſt upon it, as we may very juſtly conclude they will now, in order to perfect the Work they have begun, that of having their Taxes taken off; and by ſeeming at preſent to comply with doing ſo, by the Power of the Mob, is it impoſſible but that may be a Contrivance, in order to favour their other Deſigns, and to give them the better Pretence to diſengage themſelves from their

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former Incumbrances? For I don't find one Syllable mentioned, in any of the Tumults or Inſurrections of late, either concerning *French* Emiſſaries, or *Roman Catholicks*, though they have ſuch Numbers among them of their own Country, and Subjects; ſo that this ſeems to be all pure *Dutch* Proceedings, and nothing elſe; of which, by *Experience*, we ought to have a great Opinion, as *Engliſhmen*. A great deal more might be ſaid on this Subject; but having ſpun out this Affair longer than I at firſt intended, I only beg leave to recommend the preſerving a perfect Harmony among ourſelves at home; and, in order to it, let us exhort our Miniſtry, and all that are intruſted with our Properties, to prevent every Thing in Time that can poſſibly create Uneaſineſſes among the People, from any Commiſſions or Omiſſions of our own, as nothing elſe can be ſo dangerous; and as our Eaſe and Safety is thus in our own Power, we can never be too much or too often cautioned to ſecure it, by acting entirely for the Honour and Advantage of our once happy Iſland, preferable to every other Conſideration; of which there is, at this Criſis, an ample Opportunity of giving the moſt evincing Proof, *&c. &c. &c.*

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THE CONTRAST.

Juxta ſe poſita clarius eluceſcunt.

Engliſh'd thus:

All Men Glory in their own Praiſe.

HAPPY the Man, and worthy ſo to be,
Thro' the wide Round of vaſt Eternity,
Who nobly bent fierce Paſſion to controul,
To Heav'n-born Mercy, yields to his Soul;
Protects the Innocent, ſuccours the Diſtreſt,
Weeps for thoſe Ills which cannot be redreſt;
Forgives, as he would wiſh to be forgiven,
And, bleſſing Earth, ſecures his Bliſs in Heav'n:
None can him hate who is not Virtue's Foe,
And whom all muſt admire as ſoon as know?

But the unfeeling Wretch, whoſe flinty Heart
Exults with Joy to act the Hangman's Part,
In Deſolation finds ſupreme Delight,
With Fire and Sword, and Slaughter charms his Sight;

Who

Who ſtabs the proſtrate and defenceleſs Foe,
And gluts his Soul with every kind of Woe;
Hated by All, of all bad Men the worſt,
To late Poſterity ſhall be accurs'd:
Nor this alone ſhall be his Puniſhment;
His Fiend-like Soul, to endleſs Torments ſent;
On Bed of ever-burning Sulphur laid,
Or plung'd in Seas of Blood himſelf has made;
Shall find, too late, Heaven threatens not in vain,
For merc'leſs Man no Mercy ſhall obtain.

Then fortunate in acquiring
Titles and Wealth;
For,
Without Merit,
Without Experience,
Without Military Skill,
He is created
A Field-Marſhal and Captain-General,
With the Profits of two Regiments,
And a ſettled Revenue
Of Forty Thouſand a-Year:
He is the only Man in his Time,
Who could attain the Name of HERO,
By the Actions of a butchering *Provo*;
For having, with Ten thouſand regular Troops,